THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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C. D. KNIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. B. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By Mail (payable in advance,) per year,....$10 00
City, payable to the carrier, by the week,... 25
Transient Advertising.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line,.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Photographs.
Forty cents per dozen for Photographs at Pittock's.

Enoch Arden.
Enoch Arden, at Pittock's.

D. Cowley, M. D.,
Homœopathist, No. 298 Penn street.

Enoch Arden.
Enoch Arden, at Pittock's.

Fallon's Stereopticon.
This entertainment surpasses anything ever presented to the Pittsburgh public.

Auction Sale.
This day, at 10 a. m., at 71 Fourth street, entire household effects. T. A. McClelland, auctioneer.

Enoch Arden.
Copies of the Poem at Pittock's.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher,
For impure blood, wholesale and retail at Fulton's drug store.

Fallon's Stereopticon.
Pittsburgh has never been visited by an exhibition so well combining taste and instruction with real enjoyment.

Furniture and Billiard Tables,
At auction. Sale of furniture, beds and bedding, at 298 Federal street, this day, at 2 o'clock. Sale of Billiard Tables at railroad depot, Federal street, on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. A. Leggate, auc'r.

Fallon's Stereopticon.
At Concert Hall, is one of the most novel, surprising and really attractive exhibitions imaginable, not to be briefly described, but necessarily to be seen to be appreciated.

Dry Goods.
The excitement of the day is the *really* great sale of dry goods at Barker and Co's. 59 Market street. We will remark *en passant*, that, if our lady readers would do their shopping at this store with comfort, they should choose the earliest hours of the day, as during the afternoon this store is literally jammed.

Grover's Opera.
Last night witnessed an overflowing house to welcome the company so musically distinguished throughout the country, in this their first visit to Pittsburgh. We were somewhat expectant that a full house would be on hand to receive their first rendition here, but we confess our anticipations were not realized. It has seldom been our experience to see so fine an audience assembled in this city. The *elite* were represented in full delegation. We are satisfied that from the frequent demonstrations of satisfaction tendered the performers that they held their entire audience at their pleasure. The Opera was, allowing us to judge, excellently well rendered, and when we consider that the Opera was given immediately at the expiration of twenty-six hours incessant travel, the performance was exceedingly acceptable. Madame Varesi, as "Martha" was truly an artistic effort. Himmer as "Lionel," fully answered the very favorable opinion we had formed of him as an artist and actor. Mlle. Dziuba as "Nancy," at once proved herself a favorite with the audience. Strinecke, as "Plunket," was a remarkable fine substitute for Formes, who was announced for the role. We doubt it the "basso king" would have been more acceptable. Why he did not appear was not explained, but we are inclined to think, and find fault with the management, under so unfavorable accommodations, we will conclude their reasons proper, and accept in good spirit the excellent performer who sang instead. We cannot pass without noticing the powerful chorus and excellent orchestra attached to this combination. The former the finest we ever heard; the latter, under the most rigid discipline, form one grand whole, under the direction of Mr. Carl Anschutz, that is really an honor to the indefatigable manager who has so successfully established himself an *impresario* unsurpassed in America. To night we are to have "Faust," with the great basso, Hermanns, in his famous *role*, "Mephistophiles." Another crowded house will honor him in this his first visit among us. The sale of seats continues as usual.

Our Washington Correspondence.

The Capital almost Deserted—Hundreds of Deserters Arriving—The Absence of the President—New State Department Building—Grover's Opera Troupe—Personal—Great News Expected Within Ten Days.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 26, 1865.

Since the exit of Senators and Representatives from the city—followed by thousands of loungers, pleasure-seeking visitors and others interested only while Congress is in session—the city presents a very dull, inactive and sombre appearance. There is, perhaps, less activity and fewer visitors here than at any time during the last three years. Though the forts round the city are well garrisoned, requiring an immense number of men, yet few soldiers are observed on the streets, as at this season of the year they are actively drilled and prepared for active work, allowing of but little leave of absence.

From one to two hundred rebel deserters have been marched up the avenue, to headquarters, every morning, for several weeks past, and still they come. Yesterday the number amounted to two hundred and fifteen. They all come with the lines of Gen. Ord, at Bermuda Hundreds. Most of them brought in their arms, for which they were given a voucher for eleven dollars, and which latter they bring down to the city and had cashed at the National bank of the Metropolis. From the manner in which they handled and counted the greenbacks, it was evident they had not seen so much money for a long time. A great many of them stop here as teamsters while the rest push on North for employment.

Owing to the high water and winds, very few shad have, as yet, been taken in the Potomac. A few brought up yesterday from Norfolk sold at from $85 to $90 per hundred on the wharf.

President Lincoln has not yet returned from his visit to the front. A good many people are under the belief that this visit has something to do with peace. This gossip is started without any foundation. The President has been very busy, as well as much time, and this visit is solely for the benefit of his health. There can be nothing more reviving and beneficial to the state of his health than a sail down the Potomac and bay at this season of the year.

The new hotel building just completed, on the corner of Pennsylvania and G streets, has been leased by the Government for the use of the State Department. Secretary Seward will, within a few weeks, move into it, and the old structure—almost an eye-sore to look at, compared with the other public buildings—will be pulled down to give place to a new structure—or rather an extension of the Treasury building. It will require at least three years to erect and complete the new building.

Grover's German Opera Troupe have just completed one of the most successful and paying engagements that has ever been given by any company in this city. This is without any doubt the best selected company that has ever performed in America. They leave to-day for Pittsburgh.

Among the late arrivals of distinguished persons in the city are Major General Butler and lady, Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Preston King and Morton McMichael. Gen. Singleton also arrived yesterday direct from Richmond. Whether he accomplished anything more than did Mr. Blair did has not yet leaked out.

All of the rebel prisoners and guerrillas confined in the Old Capitol prison have been sent north, and the only prisoners remaining are those under sentence, or awaiting trial by court martial, which is an exceedingly small number.

From every indication and appearance which we here see and hear, there is no doubt but the coming next ten days will bring news from Grant's army the most exciting and momentous of the war. The rebel assaults and repulse from Forts Steadman and Haskell yesterday, were the commencement of the spring campaign. Lee must at once break through Grant's line by desperate assaults, or evacuate Richmond; or he never can get away; and then he never can get far, without being between two powerful armies.

S. C.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, March 27.

Clarksburg advices of the 23d say:—Fifteen hundred and fifty paroled prisoners arrived at Camp Fisk, four miles from that city, where they await exchange. Everything is being done for their comfort.

The steamer Holmes, reported captured up Yazoo river, arrived at Vicksburg with a big load of cotton from Yazoo city.

Daring Robbery in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.

About four o'clock this afternoon the office of L. Bland, banker, was entered by three men who made a negotiation for silver, in the progress whereof one of the men presented a pistol, drove Bland into his safe and locked the door upon him. The men then decamped with all the money outside the safe, estimated, according to some accounts, at forty-five thousand dollars. Bland was released after two hours confinement, by a locksmith, who cut the lock from the safe door.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1865. NO. 170.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

Official War Bulletin.

SHERMAN AT GOLDSBORO.

His Operations since leaving Fayetteville.

He Loses About 2,500.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. GRANT.

THE BATTLE AT FORT STEADMAN.

Union and Rebel Losses.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 27—1:30 P. M.

Major General Dix:

The following official reports of the operations of the army of the Potomac on Saturday and of Gen. Sherman's operations since he left Fayetteville, have been received this morning. Gen. Sherman was at Goldsboro on the 23d of this month.

No movements have been made on either side before Richmond or Petersburg since Saturday night.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, 10:30 A.M., March 27, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The battle of the 25th instant, resulted in the following losses: In our Second Corps—Killed, 51; wounded, 462; missing, 302. Ninth Corps—Killed, 68; wounded, 338; missing, 868.

Our captures by the Second Corps were 361; by the Sixth Corps, 409, and by the Ninth Corps, 1,049. The Second and Sixth Corps pushed forward and captured the enemy's strong entrenchments and turned its guns against him, and still hold it. In trying to retake this the battle was continued until eight o'clock the same night, the enemy losing very heavily. Humphrey estimated the loss of the enemy in his front at three times his own, in killed. General Wright, in his front, is probable that of ours. The enemy brought in a flag of truce for permission to collect his dead, which was granted, and between 1 and 2,000 were in our hands. His own loss, he says, will be covered by 2,500 men since he left Savannah, and many of these are but slightly wounded.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

CITY POINT, 11 A. M., March 27.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I am in receipt of Sherman's report of operations from the time he left Fayetteville up to the 22d inst. It shows hard fighting, resulting in very heavy loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, and over 2,000 prisoners in our hands. His own loss, he says, will be covered by 2,500 men since he left Savannah, and many of these are but slightly wounded.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Advising the Rebels to lay down their Arms.

Our Future Relations with Mexico.

Our Soldiers in Favor of Juarez.

OBJECT OF LEE'S LATE ATTACK

Probable Evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Gen. Couch's March through N. C.

Whereabouts of the Rebel Gen. Forrest

Supplies for Exchanged Union Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The *World* editorially advises the South to lay down its arms at once and trust to chances.

The *Times* editorially says: In all probability our future relations with Mexico will be determined mainly by circumstances quite beyond our control. Whatever the policy of our Government, sixty days will not elapse after the disbandment of our armies before Maximilian will raise the flag of American boyonets. Many soldiers after the disbandment of our armies will doubtless go to Mexico and join Juarez.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The generally accepted explanation of Lee's attack is that it was made under the spur of desperate necessity, and having failed, the evacuation of Petersburg lines, and Richmond itself, cannot long be postponed. Military men look upon it as a mask to cover the retreat of the rebel army.

The *World's* Baltimore correspondent says: In a few weeks the Southern Confederacy will be numbered with the things of the past, and the rebels will have neither army, capital nor government. The news from rebeldom has produced a feeling of deeper depression among Southern sympathisers than any previous events of the war.

The Southern army is ninety-two thousand strong. No more men can be raised. Richmond will be held as long as the rebel army consists of a hundred thousand men. One half of the Southern army have deserted since the fall of Wilmington and Charleston. The ruin of their railroads renders it impossible for the South to make use of its resources, and the closing of the last port cut off supplies from England. They have few munitions of war, and limited and reduced means of manufacturing them, and all hope of foreign intervention has been finally dispelled.

The Newbern *Times* says that during General Couch's march from Wilmington, the army passed through three different lines of works, all of them facing northward for in that direction.

The *Herald's* special from Gravelly Springs, Alabama, with General Wilson's command, says that the latest intelligence from Forrest, was that he was encamped at West Point, with about eight regiments, four of which were negroes.

The same letter says that a train of fifty wagons, loaded with provisions and clothing, were about starting to meet our exchanged prisoners on their way from Tupelo.

SUESCRIPTIONS TO 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan received yesterday at the government subscription agency, and that in transitu to the office will amount to all of the first week. In forty-three days one hundred and sixty millions have been disposed of to the people. The sale of the second series, dated and bearing interest 15th, will go right on without interruption. The sales are in all respects precisely like the others, save in their date. The agents of the loan throughout the country have been instructed on and after to-morrow, to calculate the interest at the rate of 7-3-10 per cent., on all subscriptions from their date up to June 15th, next, and to pay back the amount in money to purchasers. At the time they buy, the delivery of the new notes will be uninterrupted. The public will not have to wait for them.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to-day by Jay Cooke, subscription agent amount to $2,175,000. The largest single Western subscription was $250,000 from Chicago. The largest single Eastern subscription was $150,000 from Syracuse, N. Y. The number of individual subscriptions by workingmen and women making portions of the above aggregate, was 1525 of $50 and $100 each.

Robert J. Walker's Visit to Canada.

It Was Purely of a Private Nature.

Drafting to be Commenced Again.

Everything going on well in our Armies

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Robert J. Walker publishes a card in the *Chronicle* to-day denying the story of the Montreal *Gazette* that he had visited Canada to propose annexation. He says his visit was purely of a private nature, and that he does not know the views of either government on the subject of annexation.

Recruiting is dull everywhere, and drafting will be again resorted to to obtain men. It began in Baltimore this morning.

Everything is going on well in the various armies.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, VIA CAIRO 27.

Thirteen thousand barrels of flour cleared yesterday for New York and Boston. The steamship Evening Star left via Havana on Sunday night. Sight checks on New York half discount. The Louisiana State Bank is suspended.

Resumption of Lake Navigation.

CLEVELAND, March 27.

Navigation is now open between Cleveland and Detroit. The steamer Morning Star arrived from Detroit this evening.

From North Carolina.

SHERMAN--SCHOFIELD--TERRY

The Occupation of Goldsboro.

Rebels Delivering themselves to Sherman.

Sherman Executing a two-fold Movement

NO DOUBT OF HIS SUCCESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25,
VIA BALTIMORE, 26.

The following advices from Newbern have just been received here via the Albemarle canal. General Schofield's forces which moved out from Kinston, triumphantly entered Goldsboro on Tuesday evening the 21st, meeting very little resistance. He captured a large amount of property, including forty railroad cars, two locomotives, guns, &c.

A portion of General Sherman's forces which moved from Fayetteville met the enemy on the same day, the 21st, at Mount Olive, where quite an engagement occurred, the enemy being overpowered and flanked and retreated in confusion in the direction of Raleigh, while Sherman entered Smithfield half way between Goldsboro and Raleigh. Generals Sherman, Schofield and Terry are in hourly communication with each other, and pressing the enemy closely. Prisoners taken admit they are unable successfully to resist this combination, and Raleigh must certainly fall. General Sherman's wagon train arrived at Kinston. The railroad and bridges will be repaired so that the cars will run clear through to Goldsboro and Raleigh, from Newbern, in a few days. The utmost enthusiasm prevails in the army, and our troops are sweeping all before them in shape of no enemy.

General Terry's forces captured a number of cars at Parson's Depot, near Goldsboro, and steam locomotives are coming in.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 21.—Since the advance of General Schofield from Kinston we have no news of importance. Parties from the front say that cannonading was distinctly heard all day on Sunday at Kinston, which indicated an engagement between Sherman and the enemy. This is not credited at headquarters, where we are informed Sherman would not have reached Goldsboro by that time. A report has been received at headquarters to the effect that a battle of considerable magnitude and artillery were on that day endeavoring to cut their way through to our lines and deliver themselves up, and this may be true, and that the cannonading was going on among themselves.

Although they will not inform us at headquarters of Sherman's forces, it is reported, and still it is announced he is all right, and that great quantities of supplies have gone forward to him. A rebel officer says Gen. Sherman is executing a flank movement on Goldsboro, which will bring forth results of great importance if he is successful, of which he says there is no reasonable doubt. A rebel Chief Quartermaster of Sherman's right wing, arrived here a few days ago, and has been driven engaging in the destruction of stores by Sherman. All the avenues for carrying supplies to Newbern have been taken possession of for the benefit of the public service. This increases the great necessity of reopening the port of Newbern, which the authorities here all favor. A population of over 20,000 deserted city for their daily supplies, and if not employed in a short time must be fed by the Government. If this port is not immediately opened, which will seriously embarrass the movements of our armies. The 30,000 refugees whom General Sherman has sent to Washington from all quarters make it a military necessity to re-open at once both Wilmington and Newburn as ports of entry.

NEWBERN, March 26.—The *Tribune's* Newbern letter of the 21st says: General Schofield has received positive information from Sherman by a courier, who has reported from his right wing. His exact locality is known up to a few, but it is pretty definitely settled that he is well up to the railroad running from Goldsboro to Raleigh. It is definitely known he is marching on both these places, designing to form a junction with Schofield at the latter place. This is to be hard by to-day, and will be by the publication of an order from him directing all men belonging to the provisional division to seek their regiments. Wrapping up duplicately rejoin their respective commands in the vicinity of Goldsboro.

The question of supplying Sherman is no longer a matter of doubt, as Gen. Schofield declares he is able to do it by wagon trains from the rear of his front. Large quantities of provision have already been sent to Kinston, both by railroad and the Neuse river.

A letter dated Kinston, on the 24, says that my information is up to 10 a. m., to-day. Gen. Sherman's advance is in the vicinity of Boone Hill, N. C., on the railroad between Wilmington and Goldsboro. He has certainly engaged the enemy at that point, and everything indicates that Bragg is making a stubborn resistance.

Striking of the railroad at the point indicated places the Union forces between the column confronting Schofield and that defending Raleigh, and between Goldsboro early Monday morning, and thus far met no determined resistance in that direction, though the enemy was found in some force within four miles of that place. If Sherman is confronted in any considerable force it will leave Schofield no march on him unimpeded, to cut the railroad in their rear, but if Bragg considers the holding of the line of railroads running into Goldsboro of more importance than the former object, Sherman will make his retreat next to an impossibility. It is reported on good authority that two rebel brigades (militia) are roaming about the swamps adjacent to the Neuse river, seeking a favorable opportunity to enter our lines, and lay down their arms.

Execution of Kennedy, the Spy,

Extraordinary Conduct of the Culprit.

He Dies Singing a Song.

The execution of Robert Cobb Kennedy, the rebel raider and hotel incendiary, who was convicted before a military commission some weeks ago, in New York, took place on Saturday last at Fort Lafayette, in the presence of several hundred spectators. The facts connected with the arrest and previous history of this arrant rebel are too well known to our readers to require repetition. We begin the story of the interesting account of his execution: On Saturday, the day fixed for his execution, Kennedy rose from his bed about seven o'clock, apparently but little refreshed by his sleep. The chaplain was early in attendance and unremitting in his efforts to comfort the culprit, who was by no means resigned to his fate. The prayers for condemned prisoners, according to the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, were read by the clergyman, and every effort was made to minister to the wants of the unhappy man.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH HIS COUNSEL.

Colonel Stoughton, who acted as the prisoner's counsel on the trial, and the only person in confidence with General Beale, of the rebel army. They found the prisoner much dejected but he cheered up when they spoke to him, and said he felt as lively as his circumstances of his case would permit. When cutting off a lock of his hair, however, and handing it to Gen. Beale to be delivered to his friends as a memento, he broke down, and shed tears as freely as a child. He begged that Gen. Beale would remain with him until the last, and upon receiving an assurance in the affirmative he seemed to regain his lost spirits, and was cheerful again.

THE PREPARATIONS

for the execution commenced about eleven o'clock, under the personal superintendence of Colonel Burke and Marshal Murray. The scaffold—the one on which Beall was hanged—was erected in the centre of the yard. A battalion of the Seventeenth United States infantry formed a square, and kept out all who were not specially invited to be present near the scaffold, so there was no fear of that pushing and confusion which so invariably happens on occasions of this kind.

THE BOUNTY BROKERS AND JUMPERS,

to the number of one hundred and eighty-five, were compelled to witness the execution, and it is to be hoped that the fate of Kennedy will serve as a warning to more than one of the gang. Twenty-seven soldiers, deserters, were never collected together perhaps; but they behaved themselves with remarkable propriety, and were well aware that their proper subjection for once in their lives. The brokers were drawn up in one end of the yard and the jumpers in the other, but the observer there was very little difference in the appearance of the squads. They all looked seedy enough, and felt somewhat mortified at being paraded before the garrison and the spectators like so many wild animals; but they bore their misfortune with becoming resignation.

THE EXECUTIONER VISITS THE CULPRIT.

The executioner visited the prisoner's cell during the forenoon, for the purpose of finding out his weight, height, &c., so that he might arrange the gallows accordingly. The hangman decided to get the desired information by a little piece of strategy, that the prisoner's feelings might not be hurt; but Kennedy was so gruff with him that he was thrown off his guard, and unwittingly revealed the object of his visit. Kennedy did not relish the executioner's visit much; but nevertheless, he gave him the desired information in regard to his weight and height, saying he weighed about one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and was about five feet eight inches in height. The table at which the prisoner sat was strewn with writing materials, but no letters &c. The prisoner had also an abundant supply of tobacco on hand, there being no less than four packages on the table, besides what he carried in his pockets.

SCENE IN THE CONDEMNED CELL.

About one o'clock, Colonel Burke, Marshal Murray, Brigadier-General Beale and Captain Wilson, followed by the executioner, visited the cell of the condemned for the purpose of preparing the culprit for the scaffold. Upon entering the cell the party were met by the Rev. Mr. Burke, the chaplain of Fort Hamilton, who had been closeted with the prisoner since noon. Kennedy was sitting at a table as the party engaged in writing, and did not seem to be aware of the presence of visitors until they clustered around the very table Marshal Murray, who headed the party, addressed the prisoner briefly, saying the fatal hour had arrived, and it was necessary for the culprit to prepare himself for the scaffold.

"I knew your errand and I am prepared for it," said Kennedy, in a broken voice, and getting up from the table he advanced towards the centre of the room, apparently greatly excited.

"Are you ready?" inquired the executioner, who had stepped forward and touched him on the shoulder.

Kennedy was quite disconcerted at the abruptness of the inquiry, and, looking at the executioner with contempt, replied, "Who are you? I don't know you."

General Beale, who was conversing with the clergyman at the time, promptly restrained the prisoner, and told him to submit to his fate like a man.

"I am prepared for this thing," replied the prisoner, and holding out his arms motioned the executioner to come forward and bind him.

The executioner quickly proceeded to pinion the prisoner, during which operation Kennedy showed violent trepidation and cried like a child. He was evidently unresigned to his fate, and bore the trial with anything but good grace.

TAKING LEAVE OF HIS FRIENDS.

The first person who took leave of the condemned was a representative of the press, who had visited him on several occasions, and acted the part of a friend to him.

"Good by, old fellow," said Kennedy; "do me justice in that publication of yours. Captain Wilson then shook hands with him, when Kennedy requested him to forward his pipe to his mother. In taking leave of General Beale his manner was quite affectionate and mutual strained. He wept bitterly, but General Beale soothed him by telling him to die like a man. "Oh, this is hard of the authorities, to thus treat me in this way," remonstrated the prisoner. "I have been a regular soldier, and should not have been treated so." Then, asking General Beale for a handkerchief, he signified his readiness to proceed to the scaffold.

At this juncture the executioner stepped forward to pinion the culprit's arms behind his back, when Kennedy drew back in horror, and inquired if it was necessary to wear the cap before going out upon the scaffold.

Marshal Murray assured him that it was, when Kennedy resigned himself into the hands of the executioner, who quietly allowed himself to be pinioned, and then, turning to the prisoner, said, "Kennedy, I perform my duty with reluctance, but it is a cowardly murder," and then, relapsing into silence, motioned the Marshal to proceed.

THE PROCESSION AND ARRANGEMENTS.

The procession started from the condemned cell about five minutes past one o'clock, and marched to the scaffold in the following order: Marshal Murray, Officer of the Day, Rev. Mr. Burke and the Culprit; Colonel Burke and General Beale; Marshal Murray and his Deputy; Representatives of the press.

The culprit stepped unsteadily as he wended his way to the scaffold, and showed visible signs of nervousness and mental misery. He was furnished with a chair on reaching the gallows, but only sat on it for a few seconds. Upon rising he took the black cap off his head, and threw it contemptuously upon the ground with a feet contempt for all around him. To a person unacquainted with Kennedy's manner, one would be at a loss to say whether he was brave, but the officers assured our reporter that it was his usual appearance, and that ever since his incarceration he manifested the same eccentric disposition.

Upon arriving at the scaffold, Lieut. S. F. Fenno read the order of the President in the proceedings and the order for the execution. During the reading of the order the culprit manifested some uneasiness, by stamping and turning from side to side. He was, as if to intimate, he restrained his feelings much better than was expected, and reserved what he had to say until after the reading of the order was gone through with. He then motioned to Col. Burke to approach, as if he had something to say to him, and upon the latter doing so, he hesitated to advance, offered up a fervent prayer for the benefit of the culprit, and for the time the conversation was interrupted.

AN INCIDENT.

The prisoner did not appear to be much engrossed with the clergyman's effort, notwithstanding it was full of feeling, and calculated to touch the most callous heart, and the feelings of religion. During the reading of the prayer an incident occurred which could not fail to excite a laugh, but which was not witnessed it. Kennedy was standing under the beam to which was dangling the fatal rope, with it struck him on the shoulder. He immediately turned around, supposing it was some one who had come to bid him a last attention, when his eye met the rope. It was a dreadful reminder of his situation, and the depression of terror depicted on his features during the rest of the prayer, and the shudder that passed over as he shrunk from the cord showed how complete was the realization.

KENNEDY'S LAST SPEECH.

The clergyman having concluded his prayer, he took the prisoner by the hands and intended to shake him by the hand, but Kennedy seemed to pay little attention to the words of the minister, for hardly had he concluded his prayers, when he turned around, and to Colonel Burke and asked him if he could not have a drink before he died. Col. Burke turned from him in disgust, and Kennedy, with a shrug of his head, as if there should be no further delay to the execution. Kennedy, finding that no notice was taken of his remark, addressed the crowd as follows: "Let me make a statement here. I consider this a judicial and cowardly murder. The government of the United States had no need to murder me.

HE SINGS A SONG.

He then turned, shook General Beale warmly by the hand, and addressing the executioner in a loud voice, said: "Now, my boy, all right." Then, as the executioner proceeded to adjust the rope, when the unfortunate man, on the brink of eternity, struck up a song, and in a loud and in a plaintive voice commenced to sing:

Trust to luck, trust to luck,
Stand by your luck,
For your heart will be easy
If it's in the right place.

THE EXECUTION.

The spectators had scarcely recovered from the shock produced by the effect of the above lines, when Lieutenant Samuel M. Black gave the signal, and instantaneously the body of the culprit was dangling in the air. The execution took place at sixteen minutes past one o'clock, and in twenty minutes thereafter the body of the culprit was lowered and placed in a rude coffin, and conveyed to the soldiers' burying ground at Fort Hamilton.

Dr. Randall, the post surgeon, who was in attendance, gave it as his opinion that the deceased suffered but little pain. The neck of the culprit was broken, he struggled but little, and appeared to be quite dead after the first or second minute of his suspension had elapsed; but the law required that he should remain hanging for twenty minutes, and there he remained, a sad spectacle and a warning to all who would follow the occurrence.

THE CULPRIT'S CONFESSION.

Among Kennedy's effects was a letter addressed to Marshal Murray, which is said to have contained a full confession of his guilt in setting fire to the hotels in this city. Whether the deceased implicated others in the affair is not known, but the supposition is that he did not. His confession was full and unreserved.

The Capture of Goldsboro.

The Rebels Burn Cotton and Rosin.

Schofield's Forces in Communication with Sherman and Terry.

Gen. Sheridan's Forces at Goldsboro

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The following dispatches from your special correspondent with General Schofield have just been received by telegraph from Goldsboro to Newbern, and thence by boat to Fortress Monroe:—

GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 21, VIA MOREHEAD.—General Schofield's column entered Goldsboro at 3 p. m. to-day with but slight opposition. This is the first Federal force which has ever occupied the place. The enemy on leaving burned all the bridges and a hundred and fifty bales of cotton and a quantity of rosin. Gen. Schofield is in direct communication with Gen. Sherman, who is on the South side of the Neuse in front of Smithfield, where Johnston's entire force confronts him. Gen. Terry communicates with both Gen. Schofield and Gen. Sherman. Terry's march from Wilmington has been unopposed. He captured ten locomotives and ninety-four cars in excellent condition. The railroad is uninjured.

All plans looking to this most important junction of affairs have worked admirably. Although communication between Gen. Sherman and Schofield has been perfect for several days, the troops of the two armies have not seen each other until to-day. The scene afford ed more enthusiasm and interest than any event in the history of the war. The enemy fully expected to prevent this junction, and all surplus military stores have been sent to Greensboro. General Sherman has established his headquarters here. He expressed unbounded satisfactions at the result of general Schofield's combinations to open the North Carolina coast and make this junction possible.

Gift Enterprise Establishments Closed in Boston.

Arrest of the Proprietors--Dangerous Counterfeit Notes.

BOSTON, March 27.

The police closed two gift enterprise establishments to-day—one 102 Washington street and the other in Sunbury street, and arrested, all the parties, some twenty in number. These arrests were made under the law prohibiting lotteries.

Well executed counterfeit 50s on the Pawcatuck bank, Connecticut, also counterfeit five hundred dollar bills on the Haverhill bank, Massachusetts, are in circulation.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Fight at Fort Steadman.

DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

Union and Rebel Losses.

Rebel General Terry Reported Killed.

CAPUURE OF REBEL RIFLE PITS

Fight on Hatcher's Run.

Rebel Prisoners Captured on Saturday, 2,875.

Rebel Gen. Gordon said His Men would not Fight.

By Associated Press.

[The following imperfect dispatch, relative to the late rebel repulse at Fort Steadman, was received last night from the New York Associated Press, and all efforts, up to a late hour this morning, to receive the first part of the report were of no avail.]

NEW YORK, March 27.

Here they (the rebels,) formed in line of battle, brigade front, and while one portion advanced on the fort, the other swept to the right towards the Appomattox, expecting to flank and capture the whole line to the river. The latter party were met by the 17th Michigan and driven back, after some hard fighting. The force that attacked the fort were repulsed by the garrison several times, but their numbers being so superior to ours, they finally overpowered and took prisoners nearly all who were in it.

They at once sent the captured over the works into their lines, and many got away, as the guard was very small.

Gen. Wilcox moved up part of his command from the right to the left, and with them drove the enemy from line on the right of the fort. Gen. Hartsuff's division, lying partly in reserve on the extreme left, was quickly on the ground with reinforcements, and at once assaulted the fort in turn from the rear, which the rebels seemed determined to hold at all hazards. Several charges to repeat were made, and after that the fighting here was over, the Johnnies laying down their arms and surrendering.

To the left of Fort Steadman is located Battery number eleven, which the enemy also engaged, but could not get possession of, after a long, and although they fought hard they were forced to relinquish it. Colonel McLaughlin, commanding a brigade occupying the line of works along the Jerusalem plank road, has our loss in Killed, wounded and prisoners is believed to be about five hundred. Over one-half of these are probably ours. It was reported that the rebels had carried off three mortars, but that is a mistake. They took one and threw it over the side of the fort, but in trying to get back to their lines they dropped it with in a few yards of the breastworks, from which it can be still seen by the curious.

The loss of the enemy is much heavier than ours. Their dead and wounded number more than double ours, while we have over 1,500 prisoners, including thirty officers, among the rebel Gen. Terry, who commanded the assault, is reported killed. Gen. Hartsuff was reported badly wounded, but he is not hurt. He was on the field at one o'clock arranging a flag of truce at the request of Gen. Gordon, to bury the dead and care for the wounded.

It seems the enemy believed Grant had sent away a portion of this army to aid Sherman, and that in consequence of this our lines were very weak at the point assaulted, but their corps that they were sadly mistaken. The 9th corps have in this affair paid the rebels back for their defeat at the Weldon and Petersburg mine. Henceforth they will be held in as high esteem by them as any other in the army.

CITY POINT, Va., March 25.—After the engagement between the enemy and the Ninth Corps in the morning, orders were given for the Sixth Corps to make an attack on the left of the line in front of Fort Fisher. The Third Division, Major General Seymour commanding, was selected for the purpose. The division moved out from the line of battle was formed and the charge was made in splendid style. The rebels had men had possession of the entire line of rifle pits of the enemy, nearly all the occupants of which were captured. The loss in the affair was very trifling. Over six hundred prisoners were brought in as the result of the engagement.

KENNY'S LAST SPEECH.

Still another fight took place at Hatcher's Run, in which the 24 Corps was engaged. The fighting, which was quite severe for the Sixth Corps to make an attack on the left of the line in front of Fort Fisher. The Third Division, Major General Seymour commanding, was selected for the purpose. The division moved out from the line of battle was formed and the charge was made in splendid style. The rebels had men had possession of the entire line of rifle pits of the enemy, nearly all the occupants of which were captured. The loss in the affair was very trifling. Over six hundred prisoners were brought in as the result of the engagement.

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SPECIAL NOTICES

Parvience's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parvience would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Ground of Rebel Expectation.

The editorial of the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 24th, telegraphed to us specially, and published exclusively in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, shows how improbable are the grounds of rebel expectation. A war between the United States and France is held up as a probable event to the people of the South, who, therefore, are called upon to make one more effort because France will come to their relief. To induce the Emperor to do so, the Confederate army is offered him to fight the battles of MAXIMILIAN against the United States, in the war to come out of the Mexican complication. "We care little who rules in Mexico, provided it is not the Yankees," says the rebel organ. "Come and take us, do as you will with us, only save us from the fate impending over us," is the petition of the rebel leaders to the French Emperor. To keep their spirits up they assume the Emperor will "wade in," and that success will thus be secured to the rebellion. But if he don't do so, everything will be lost.

So we perceive the basis of rebel hope, the ground of expectation on which they put forth their last appeal to the people of the South. The rebel commissioners in Paris have been industrious in their efforts to induce the Emperor to take sides with them, and in circulating the story that he is about to do so. But later information strikes us the whole thing to be a fraud. The Emperor has no such intention; he considers the cause of the South hopeless, and is not likely to embroil himself in a war with the United State for Mexico. The Richmond editorial only proves how desperate are the expedients the rebels are compelled to resort to to keep their courage up.

Why offer New Terms?

If there existed the slightest reason for supposing the rebels were ignorant of the terms on which they can have peace, there would be no objection to one more again and another attempt, as proposed by the New York *Tribune*, to make them known through a Presidential Proclamation. But it is difficult to conceive what more explicit language Mr. LINCOLN could employ than he has used on repeated occasions. New terms he could not offer; all he could do would be to renew the old, the only terms on which they can have peace. It is fair to take as testimony of thousands of deserters every week coming into our lines, and of refugees constantly finding their way out of the Confederacy, that Mr. LINCOLN'S declarations, so often repeated, are well understood in the South, and that no doubt exists, that but for the leaders there would at once be peace. And yet the power of the leaders is so great that they are able to prevent the acceptance of reasonable terms and repress the almost universal wish. It is the testimony of deserters and refugees, as well as the tenor of all the information, obtained through whatever source, that the remnant of military power held by the leaders must first be broken. The army in their hands enables them to terrorize over the people and keep up the contest against the government.

No right minded man can wish to see unnecessary effusion of blood, but it seems to us that no man, with a knowledge of previous offers, can expect anything to come of another.

To say nothing of the explicit and repeated declarations in his messages and proclamations, the following utterances by Mr. LINCOLN in connection with the late Hampton Roads conference, cover the whole ground:

I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he, (Jefferson Davis,) or any other influential person now resisting the National authority, may informally send to the *North for the purpose of seeking peace to the people of* OUR ONE COMMON COUNTRY.

Three things are indispensable, to wit:

1. The restoration of the National authority throughout all the States.

2. *No receding* by the Executive of the United States *on the slavery question*, from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in preceding documents.

3. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all forces hostile to the Government.

All propositions not inconsistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Now, this, with the Amnesty Proclamation, ought to be enough, and unless it can be shown that the Southern people are ignorant of the above offer, ignorantly of the Proclamation of Amnesty, there exists no reason why Mr. Lincoln should again open his lips.

Raising the Wind.

Mr. TRENHOLM, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, is in the rebel market for three millions of dollars in coin, for which he offers as collateral fifty bales of good cotton at twenty-five cents, or at fifteen cents if taken outright, delivered at "some place convenient for exportation."

Now, it strikes us that there are one or two contingencies which are likely seriously to interfere with this arrangement. In the first place, experience has shown that cotton, especially in large quantities, is extremely liable to be interfered with by the occasional presence of columns of Federal soldiers who have commenced moving through the South, and who will not be likely to respect the sacredness of rights acquired by Mr. TRENHOLM'S arrangement. Experience has also demonstrated the disposition of our men and officers to appropriate or destroy cotton and every description of property wherever found, especially if it is suspected of entering in any manner into the operations of the rebellion. Under these circumstances the security offered cannot be said to be the very best.

In the next place, the offer to deliver cotton as "some place convenient for exportation," at which he will make the delivery; but one would be about as good as another, since all of them are sealed up beyond the possibility of getting a bale out. However, the promise is as good as anything the rebels have to offer, and quite in keeping with their general condition and prospect.

OUR POSTMASTER.—By reappointing Mr. VON BONNHORST to the office of Postmaster, the Government has done what this community, had the question been submitted to the vote, would have asked scarcely a dissenting voice, would have added to it not a few more. Under his administration the public has been well served; there has been a willingness to accommodate and a disposition to promote the public convenience. It is something to have a public officer, particularly a postmaster, who will recognize the wants of the public, listen to its desires and remove grounds of complaint so far as they can be. We believe this community will say with us that in Mr. Von Bonnhorst we have a postmaster of the stamp, and with us thank Mr. LINCOLN for reappointing him.

Professor Hengstenberg, one of the great theologians of Germany, has been exceedingly jubilant in his remarks about our country during the present war. In conversing with Americans, and in public addresses, his language has often been vicorious. Rev. W. F. Warren, writing from Germany to the Methodist Quarterly and Journal, reports certain expressions of his, to his late "Annual Review of the Old Year." He speaks of us as having persisted to "the bitter end." "All these years," says the professor, "This obduracy shows itself, especially in the Twenty-first election of Lincoln, that man of blood and of Love."

SPRING FASHIONS.—Bonnets are disappearing altogether; the crown formerly worn has become invisible, and it is not to probable that before long the ladies will have nothing of their heads but two veils, after the fashion of Mardi Havana, etc. To-day, among the bonnets shown are the Princess Alice, the Exeter, the Rachel, and the Osceola. Prices, in some instances, exceed $100; ordinary styles range from $15 to $75. The favorite colors for trimmings are violet, mauve, drab, green and blue.

Hunger, as a War Power.

An Englishman, they say, fights best on a full stomach, and a Scotchman, on an empty one. John Bull, we imagine, has philosophy and the consent of fighting mankind on his side. Whatever concessions may be made to the Scotchman's theory must be submitted with limitations. As a chronic condition, an empty stomach is not a strong support of courage or of action. No man fights well, or feels well, with the gnawings of hunger within him, and without the prospect of supplies before him. Such a state of affairs would imperil even the gentle tempers and genial fellowships that are wont to encircle the domestic board; for it is not the board, so much as the pleasant viands that cover it, which attracts us to these frequent and cheerful reunions. Soldiers have vigorous appetites. This renders them indifferent to the refinements of cookery, but, also, it makes their protest against reduction of quantity the more prompt and energetic. Of all rations, a scanty one is the most repugnant to a soldier's ideas of fitness. It jars his patriotic sentiments, it moves his temper, it shakes his habits of discipline.

The subsistence of armies, therefore, occupies a prominent place in the theory and practice of war. The supply of food to soldiers involves one of the heaviest expenditures. Order, discipline and courage give way before hunger. No army can withstand it. If scarcity prevails, the larger the army is the more speedily will it sink to destitution, and from destitution to pinching want. Supplies being cut off, the catastrophe is hastened in proportion to the number of men. It was a primary maxim with CYRUS, the great warrior, never to commence an expedition without ample provision for the subsistence of his troops. Indeed, it is so obvious a necessity, that no commander can omit it. It is of like importance to cut off the supplies of an enemy. This is one of the many splendid features of General GRANT'S great scheme for the reduction of the rebellion.

The temporary pressure of want may make an army fight with desperation. The fear of famine and the hope of receiving supplies may nerve them for a single effort. On the other hand, it may impel commanders to risk a conflict, with the advantages greatly against them. Of the former, the battle of Pharsalia is an illustration. Had POMPEY delayed the conflict, as he might have done, CESAR would have been subdued by famine; but he hastened it, and the desperation of its antagonist secured a complete victory. Cannæ was a remarkable instance of the rashness induced by hunger. By a sudden movement HANNIBAL threw his force between the Romans and their supplies, and, when attacked, vanquished them, though the Carthagenians were but half as numerous as the Romans.

Hunger is a power in war. Besieging forces have no mightier auxiliary. A wasting weakness to the one party, it is a power to the other. The destruction of Moscow which, with a preeminent stupidity the rebels attempted to emulate in Charleston, was fatal to the French army of invasion, depriving them at once of the winter quarters and subsistence on what they had relied. Hunger is the agency that is now concentrating its power on the rebellion. By the wonderful combinations of military strategy that have distinguished the present campaign, surrender or starvation is the alternative placed before the insurgents. Famine has ceased to be a laughing matter to rebel editors and officials. There is bread enough and to spare, among the loyal people of the country. Seasonable repentance and return to duty is the only way in which the rebels can escape from the consuming efficiency of the famine, and the sooner they avail themselves of the opportunity, the better evidence they will give that reason and common sense have not forsaken them utterly.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In the special dispatch of your Harrisburg correspondent published in your paper on Saturday I find the following, viz: "The act authorizing the Monongahela Navigation Company to increase its tolls was killed."

As that Company made no application to the Legislature for such authority, and as I never heard of such a bill having been reported or presented, this must be an entire mistake, and I ask you to publish this note to correct the error.

Respectfully yours,

R. K. MCCONNELL,
President Monongahela Nav. Co.

From Washington Westward.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Our readers will have been apprised of the movements on foot to secure authority for the construction of a railroad from Monocacy or from some point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Knoxville and Monocacy to this District.

Both branches of the Maryland Legislature have passed a bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a railroad from some point on its line between Knoxville and Monocacy to the District of Columbia, and the Senate has also passed another bill giving authority to the Metropolitan Railroad Company (the corporators of which are residents of the District of Columbia, and of Frederick and Montgomery counties, Maryland), to build a road from Georgetown to some point. The latter charter will, however, become null and void should the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company commence the proposed road within one year, and complete it within five years from the passage of the act; so that this latter grant is not likely to prove one of any practical importance.

The co-operation now claimed in the Metropolitan bill are George W. Riggs, Richard Wallach, and Henry Willard, of Washington city; Hon. J. Addison, Henry B. Cooke, and John C. Mitchell, of Georgetown; Francis Cooper, Walter M. Talbott, and Nicholas Offut, of Montgomery county; and Francis Markell, Jacob H. Kunkel, and Robert H. Macgill, of Frederick County.

The Metropolitan Road is to commence at or within one mile of Monocacy Junction, in accordance with an amendment made by Mr. Trail, of Frederick, and which makes it virtually a Frederick connection. It is, however, the ultimate construction of a line to Point of Rocks or Monocacy, is dependent in great part upon the measures for securing and completing the Connellsville Road to Cumberland, so as to form the straight line hence to Pittsburgh, and in which Baltimore has largely invested, and will, no doubt, be induced further to contribute as has at last "come it over" Mr. Johnson, in the appointment of the Marquis de Montholon to Washington, he sends there, as well a Minister from Maximilian as from Napoleon. For, as M. de Montholon is devoted to the interests of his master, Napoleon, so the same must be devoted to the success of his master's pet schemes, and thus the new Mexican empire will be represented, after all, by a friend and protector at Washington.

A Californian says: "Give us the Pacific Railroad—the morning and evening prayer of the Californian—and we will repay its construction and the Government by paying from our mines the national debt of the country."

General Intelligence.

The new hotel in Boston is to be called the Somerset House, and will be situated on the northerly slope of Beacon Hill.

France has sixty-seven Queens. Miserable lives they led. Eleven were divorced; two executed; nine died young; seven were widowed early; three cruelly treated; three exiled. The rest were either poisoned or broken-hearted.

Proceedings have been commenced in Philadelphia to determine the responsibility of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for damages sustained by the burning of a sleeping car on the nights of the 27th of February last, one mile below Lancaster. As this case concerns the general traveling community, its result will be looked to with interest.

Horace Foster, a loyal citizen of Blount co. Tenn., has recovered damages to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars. The parties sued were seven in number and wealthy. The proof was that they instigated the rebels to rob him of his horses, mules, bacon, tobacco, grain and hay, and then to shoot him through the thigh and drive him while bleeding through the creek, in water up to his arm-pits.

Heavy failures are reported among farmers and others dealing in mess pork, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and more are predicted.

While James Claudges and Israel Lindemuth were engaged in adjusting a pile of lumber, at Richardsville, Jefferson county, Pa., on the 16th instant, to prevent its being carried off by the flood, the pile fell, killing Claudges and severely injuring Lindemuth.

While engaged in running a raft out into the Clarion river, near Brookville, on the 20th, James Long, of Westmoreland county, was thrown into the water and drowned.

According to the calculations of Professor Casalis de Fondance, the present population of the world is 1,330,000,000. Allowing for increase in population at an annual rate of 1 in 292, it is shown that the present population would be reached in 3,883 years. This is putting the increase at a low rate. In France it is 1 in 227 annually. Calculated on the latter basis, the present numbers would be reached in 4,267 years.

Professor W. D. Gunning, of Boston, in an article on the subject, makes the "slime" or bitumen with which the builders of Babel used for mortar the same thing as our modern petroleum, after its volatile parts had been discharged by evaporation. Layard makes mention of the famous springs of Is, whence the builders of Nineveh and Babylon obtained large quantities of their bitumen. Those springs were flowing three thousand years B. C., and are flowing still.

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its closing session, passed a series of resolutions, of which the following are a part: That the amendment of the United States, submitted to the legislative bodies of the States, having for its purpose the extirpation of slavery by positive law, meets with our heartiest approval. 2. That we congratulate the people of Maryland that by the adoption of her new Constitution and the concurrence of her legislature in the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that she has forever freed herself from the great sin of American slavery. 3. That we rejoice in the victories and ministers we rejoice in the elevation of the down-trodden and oppressed to the rights of universal humanity, and that we sympathize with, and shall commend to the support of our people all laudable efforts for their education and elevation.

A wild and fearful scene occurred at Syracuse Depot on Monday last. As the cars which left Syracuse that morning were starting from the central Depot, a locomotive, without engineer or fireman, came dashing in from the East and plunged into the last car of the train, driving the whole train like lightning out of the Depot, and through the long sheds, wrecking the whole thing. The mysterious appearance of this wild engine was as follows: The engine had been deserted by the engineer and fireman at the tunnel near Syracuse the engineer saw a wood train approaching from the East. Both engineers supposed a collision would ensue from their machines. A collision took place, smashing the locomotive coming from the east. The locomotive going east was by him reversed, and driven off, but being reversed the engine started back towards Syracuse, its speed increasing every foot, until it was making a speed of a mile per minute, the wind blowing, and the tender bounding into the air. It dashed into the Oswego train, by which the escape was effected, but being reversed the engine and the tank being broken into the water gushed out, and the phantom locomotive gave its last desperate leap, and shot through a line of affrighted people made up a terrible scene, but, happily, without loss of life, and it is supposed the fireman, who left the train, crossed eleven streets, and dashed through a crowd of four hundred people. The cause of all this was that the engine got out on the wrong track, the right track being out of repair owing to the flood.

The Navy Department has despatched the Iroquois to cruise for the privateer Shenandoah, which is supposed to be preparing for another raid upon our commerce from the base of Dahlak, in the Red Sea. The Iroquois will be sent off "as soon as she can be coaled," after our commerce in that latitude.

Secretary McCulloch is said to be paying such large requisitions at the rate of a million dollars a day.

More than thirty patents were issued in the last six months of 1861 for inventions relating to petroleum, such as drills for boring wells, devices for removing paraffine and other obstructions from the pores of the rock, pumping and raising oil, lining oil barrels, etc.

Personal.

G. V. Dorsey, State Treasurer, is mentioned as a candidate for Governor of Ohio, should Gov. Brough decline a re-nomination.

Hon. Anthony Walker, formerly of the Ohio State Senate, died at his residence in Chillicothe, on Saturday 18th inst.

Thomas C. Pell is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

The Governors and Legislatures of the loyal States of West Virginia and Virginia have united in requesting President Lincoln to appoint Col. D. H. Strother, ("Porte Crayon") to a foreign mission.

Mr. Gough has been compelled to suspend his lectures at home, in consequence of the failure of his voice.

Mr. Clark Mills publishes a card in the Washington *Star*, emphatically repudiating the letter which has been running the rounds of the papers over his signature, addressed to the Governor of South Carolina. He says it is a forgery.

Gen. M'Clellan is at present in Rome. The General, says the Roman correspondent of the *Times*, has certainly no expectation of a speedy termination of the war which is now devastating the United States of America.

Gen. Hancock, it is said, is assigned to the Department of West Virginia. The Nineteenth Corps is discontinued, and Gen. Emery is ordered to report to Gen. Hancock.

THE celebrated divorce case of John L. Hallett (brother of the late Sam. Hallett,) against his wife Chloe Hallett, which was commenced in the District Court of Johnson county, Kansas, last April, was decided last week. After the case had been argued, the court granted a divorce in favor of the defendant, giving her the custody of her infant child, and a judgment for costs against the plaintiff for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

We have another rumor afloat hereabout the erection of Texas into a separate government under General Magruder as its President, and protected by France, on the ground that Texas was originally colonized by the French, and has never been ceded. While it is very probable that the leading rebels may seek to establish an asylum for themselves after they have been routed from this side of the Mississippi, Louis Napoleon is hardly the man to deliberately pick a quarrel with the United States at a time when she will have an unoccupied army and navy. The appointment of M. Montholon instead of the present Emperor of the French is not inspired by any great love for the Union, as the Minister of his choice is known to have openly sympathized with secession. When he was Consul General of France at New York. Many of his remarks in conversation and in correspondence have found their way here, and he will not be received in Washington society as one friendly to the Union.

The new British Minister, Sir Frederick Bruce, will meet with a hearty welcome. Many remember him when he was here in the suite of Lord Ashburton, and it is known that he has heartily sympathized with our government in its trials. Earl Russell has manifested great good sense and friendly feeling in accrediting a gentleman here as her Majesty's representative who cannot but be popular as a diplomatist, and who will be welcomed as a valuable addition to Washington society.

THE TAX ON RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.—In the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, on Friday, Justice Thompson delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company against the city of Philadelphia. The case was one of several brought before the Court for the purpose of testing whether the Passenger Railway Companies are required to pay the tax on dividends declared upon the paid in stock, or upon authorized stock. The companies claim that the dividend must be calculated as upon authorized capital. The Nisi Prius decided that it must be upon all paid in capital, and the Supreme Court affirms this decision. Justice Thompson says:—"We see no good reason for differing from the company in regard to their reports of stock earning dividends made to the Legislature for the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863. It is not alleged that they were made in mistake, and we ought to hold them conclusive between them and the Commonwealth in discussions about matters more likely to disguise than to reveal the truth. Justice requires that the whole stock paid in or to be paid in for the performance of the professional duty which he undertakes; and in judging of the degree of skill required to be advanced as that of men of the profession at the time. This is implied duty of the medical or surgical practitioner, and he is to be adjudged to the degree of skill which may be occasioned by his want of reasonable care and skill in the discharge of the particular duty which he undertakes, and for which he may be employed. In other words, in respect the law exacts no more of radical practitioners or surgeons, than it does of those engaged in any other employment. Mystical science and skill are requisite for successful accomplishment of the duties of that and accomplishment of the duties of that and accomplishment of the duties of that and

The Daily Commercial

[For the Daily Commercial.]

THE DOMESTIC PHAROS.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

The light of home will brightly burn forever!
Its sacred fire will prove a steadfast ray,
A guide to many a spirit wandering far
On briny seas and lonely ocean shores,
Oh beloved, tranquil home!

The light of home will be a love forever!
Diffusing through the heart Zollar music,
A pensive, undefined, yet lovely strain,
Like Mermon issued in the days of yore,
Oh blessed, tranquil home!

The light of home will be a love forever!
Ere Gypsy sin may conjure its away
Down in the woods, where the leaves are dead
And cold,
And shrill winds whistle, "dreary is the way."
Oh blessed, tranquil home!

The light of home will be a love forever!
Therefore, oh fathers, heed the lesson well,
Make it a spot where peace embowered lies,
Where grace and virtue blend in harmony.
Oh blessed, blessed home!

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

Court Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Court of Quarter Sessions met yesterday morning, Judges Mellon and Brown on the bench.

After the opening of the Court, the list of Traverse and Grand Jurors was called, the latter sworn, and Judge Mellon delivered an able charge.

Constables were then sworn and made their returns.

James McLees, Constable of Pitt township, resigned, but no appointment made. John Rankin, of Elizabeth township, resigned, and William McCune appointed constable in his stead. The following cases were disposed of:

Mary Daitrich, surety, on oath of Wm. Ellis, acquitted, and prosecutor ordered to pay costs.

Commonwealth, vs. Fred. Wa, surety, on oath of William Ellis, guilty, and ordered to pay the costs and give bail in the sum of $100 to keep the peace.

Commonwealth, vs. Wm. L. Foster, illegal lottery. Not guilty.

Commonwealth, vs. Bridget Hearry, larceny; guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of six and a quarter cents, return the stolen property, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for two months.

The Grand Jury found the following true bills: Theodore Heckman, surety; Jno. Schwartz, assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape. (This case will come up for trial next Friday.) Elizabeth Zurnby, selling liquor without license; Robert Stewart, same offense; Robert Young, assault and battery; Robert Stewart, selling liquor to minors; Jno. M. Klienfelter, assault and battery.

FIRST CASE UNDER A NEW LAW.—Ever since the induction of Mayor Lowry into office he has been pestered with females who have been deserted by their husbands, asking him to interfere in their behalf. Under the law as he found it, he could do nothing more than send them to the Overseers of the Poor, who in turn claimed that they could only interfere in their behalf *after* they had been sent to the Poor House and became a charge upon the county. As not one in a thousand would consent to pursue such a course, it was deemed absolutely necessary to have a new law passed which would meet cases of such a nature, hence an act was prepared and forwarded to Harrisburg, the first section of which provides that if any man being within the limits of Allegheny county, or whose place of residence is within the limits of the same, has or hereafter shall separate from his wife and children, or wife alone, any Alderman, Justice or Magistrate in said county may upon information by wife, children, or other person issue his warrant to the Sheriff or any Constable for the arrest of such offender, and bind him over with one sufficient surety to appear at the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The second session provides that the warrant aforesaid shall be returned to the Court of Quarter Sessions, when it shall be lawful for the Court to order the person so deserting his wife and children, to pay such sum as may be deemed reasonable for the support, not exceeding $1,000 per month, and to commit such person to jail until he comply or give security for the same in such sum as the Court may direct.

It is a little singular that the first case coming under the provisions of the new law was that of Lawrence Walker, who was married to a Mrs. ——, of Monongahela borough, about three years since, whom he deserted immediately after, and has never since afforded her any support. Some time since, Mrs. Walker brought an action against her husband, but under the loopholes in the old law he managed to escape the responsibility which he had assumed under the solemn sanctity of an oath, and which every dictate of humanity would have prompted him to keep inviolate. Walker, who had absented himself from the city, returned a day or two since, and the fact coming to his wife's ears, she called upon the Mayor, and stated her case. Fortunately, a certified copy of the new law had just reached the city, the provisions of which exactly met the case. Information was made charging Walker with deserting his wife and child, and he was arrested and held in $1,000 to appear at the present term of the Court, where the first case under the new law will be disposed of.

If the provisions of the law shall be strictly enforced, as they undoubtedly will be, cases of wife desertion will become less frequent, and those who enter the married relation be compelled to support their wives and children to the best of their abilities. The wonder is that such a law had not been passed long ere this to hold in check the rascals who desert their wives and families upon any and every pretext.

Notice.—The undersigned, a committee appointed by *all* the parties who have lost oil and barrels by the late flood, to receive and take charge of the same, whether marked or not marked, hereby give notice to all parties having oil or empty barrels in their possession that they will pay $1.00 per barrel for barrels of oil and 50 cents per barrel for empty barrels, for all barrels received and delivered to the undersigned, and where the same are brought to the Allegheny Wharf the cost for delivering them there will be paid in addition. The salvage allowed by law is 16 cents each for full barrels, and 8 cents each for empties, and when parties refuse to deliver on the terms offered by us, the amount allowed by law *only* will be paid. The penalty for selling, obliterating marks, failure to advertise, or give notice of the catching of any barrels of oil, or empty barrels, by act of the Legislature of 1861, is, that the party so offending is liable for three times the value of the property to the owners thereof, and also a further penalty of $50 for each and every offense, one half of which goes to the informer.

H. MCKELVY,
JAMES MAWHINNEY,
J. FISHER,

Committee appointed by *all* the parties who have lost oil or barrels by the late flood.

CITIZENS OF COLLINS TOWNSHIP.—There will be another meeting held in the School House at East Liberty, on Tuesday, at 7½ o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing the report of Committees, and to fill up the balance of the quota. This county is paying the highest local bounty of any sub-district in the country. The draft will soon be ordered and those drafted cannot, of course, receive any benefit of a bounty or any choice of an organization. Come up now and prevent the draft, and receive the most liberal bounty offered. Opportunity is still offered for enlisting in new organizations. We have been very successful the past week, and a little effort now will let us out with honor. It is hoped that all interested will be on hand to turn out at this meeting. The recruiting office at Pittsburgh is closed—recruits will be received by the Committee at the Store of Messrs. Miller & Horne, at East Liberty. By order of the Club.

NEW COMPANY.—Jno. W. Patterson, well known as the Court crier, has received authority from the War Department to recruit a company of volunteers, and he will at once proceed to raise the men in Baldwin and Lower St. Clair townships. Capt. Patterson is an old soldier, have went to Mexico with the Jackson Independent Blues, and is one of the few now remaining of that gallant company, most of whom having either laid down their lives in the present struggle for national independence, or are unfit for service by reason of age or premature infirmities brought on by exposure on the heated sands or drenching rains in Mexico. He will make a good officer, and the loyal men in the townships named should at once fill up the ranks of his company.

SALE OF THE AVERY PROPERTY.—On Saturday afternoon, the substantial mansion house of the late Charles Avery, together with the ten lots on Liberty street, and twenty on Washington street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, were exposed to public sale by the executors of the estate. The mansion house was first offered, upon which Mr. Abraham Patterson bid $20,000, but the auctioneer, Mr. A. Leggate, had been instructed not to sell it for less than $25,000, and as that sum was not offered, the sale was postponed. The thirteen lots on Liberty street, twenty feet front by 175 feet deep, were next offered, and after considerable competition, were sold at prices ranging from $1,250 to $1,800. The lots on Washington street were then withdrawn, and the sale postponed.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—The annual catalogue of this venerable and honored institution, for 1864-5, gives the following statement: Seniors, 41; Juniors, 38; Sophomores, 29; Freshmen, 15. Total, 123. The annual contest between the Literary Societies occurs March 29th. The legislation necessary for the union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges has been obtained, and the final arrangements will probably be consummated at the next meeting of the Boards.

DISCHARGED.—William Butler and Michael Kelly, charged with surety of the peace, were discharged yesterday, the prosecutor, James Jackson, not appearing, and it being ascertained that he did not wish to prosecute. The affair occurred in the neighborhood of Greencastle, in Elizabeth Township, and was the result of an old feud.

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS.—The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of the above extensive establishment in another column. Mr. Colville returned from Harrisburg on Saturday last, the Legislature having adjourned *sine die*, and will now be found at 61 Wayne street, prepared to render satisfaction to all who call upon him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. T. MATHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc23-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for six nights only, of the favorite Tragedian, EDWIN ADAMS, who will appear for the 21 time here as

ENOCH ARDEN,

as dramatized expressly for him by Mad. De Marguerites from Tennyson's celebrated poem and now played for the first time on the Pittsburgh stage.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the beautiful five act play entitled

Enoch Arden a rough Sailor.....Edwin Adams
ENOCH ARDEN: or, UNDER THE PALMS.
(With a powerful cast)

To conclude with
MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE.

CONCERT HALL.

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,

THE GREAT AND NOVEL REFLECTOR OF THE UNIVERSE, open every Night this week, at 8 o'clock, and

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

New Tours Through the World, and Fresh Transcripts of all that is Beautiful and Wonderful in it. Statuaries, interesting Local views, &c., &c.

Change of Programme every Night.

☞Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8, precisely.

ADMISSION, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.
Family ticket to admit family, $2 50.
Ticket office at C. C. Mellor's and Kleber & Brothers
Admission to MATINEES 15 and 25 cts.
mh 21

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. 1y23:1y

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot.
ALLEGHENY CITY.
an29-1y.

CHAS. H. SUPEE,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.
FIRST CLASS TOILET ARTICLES.
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
ap4-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS
offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Carr's Gargle, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Sehr's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
Agents for the purchase and sale of
Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.
OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House,)
FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.
Lands and interest on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire oil district kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.
All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
jal5-sm-eod-ToThesat

HAVING disposed of my NURSERIES and GREENHOUSES to my sons, I cheerfully recommend them to my friends and customers. They are authorized to settle all outstanding accounts.
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.
Pittsburgh Nursery, March, 1865.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, (Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,) Nurserymen and Florists, Pittsburgh, Pa., offer for sale for Spring planting 150,000 first-class Apple Trees, of 5 varieties at $15 per 100. Also, a very large stock of Pear (standard and dwarf,) Cherry, Plum, Peach, Dwarf, Apple and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.
Dealers and Landscape Gardeners supplied at reduced rates. mh28-sw4w

NEW EVIDENCE.

LUBIN'S COCOANUT CREAM
WILL
Restore and Promote the Growth
OF
HAIR ON BALD HEADS.

Read the Following.

A gentlemen who resides in this city, informed us on Saturday last that by the use of Cocoanut Cream he had restored a fine head of hair. Previous to the use of the Cream, he was entirely bald, and had almost despaired of ever having a natural growth of hair again, but by the use of this valuable restorer he has accomplished that which appears almost a miracle. For sale at FULTON'S Drug Store, mh7-4aw Fifth street.

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman.)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield streets
oc26-1y-eod

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In the matter of the estate of Cordelia R. Dawson, a minor child. In Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, No. 141, December Term, 1864. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, made the February 11th, 1865, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, situate in the city and county of Allegheny, on SATURDAY April 8th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the equal, undivided one half part of all that certain lot situate in the city of Allegheny, marked No. 64, in William Robinson Jr.'s, plan of the subdivision of out-lots, Nos. 179 and 180, in the reserve tract, called the Buena Vista extension of Allegheny—beginning on Falo Alley street, at the distance of 648 feet from the North Common; thence north 20 feet to Taylor avenue; thence by said avenue 110 feet west to a 19 feet alley; thence south by said alley 20 feet; thence east 110 feet to the place of beginning.
Terms made known at sale.
ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys for Guardian.
mh16-21t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that books will be opened at the offices fronting on Wood street, second story of the FEOPLES NATIONAL BANK, corner of First and Wood streets, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, MONDAY, April 24th, A. D. 1865, for subscription to the Capital Stock of the "Peoples's Fire and Marine Insurance Company," of Pittsburgh, ($250,000,) and remain open five days, from the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. to 4 o'clock, p. m., of each day, unless sooner taken, as authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 20th day of March, A. D. 1865.
DAVID E. PARK,
JAMES L. BENNETT,
R. G. GRAY,
W. W. MARTIN,
DAVID M. LONG,
Commissioners.
mh24-30t

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

CARBON OIL
For sale in Five Gallon Cans,
ARDESCO OIL CO.,
27 IRWIN STREET.
ja7-tf

VINEGAR.
H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
oc9-1

PIG LEAD—500 PIGS LEAD just received from the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which I will receive, supplies weekly. Being very soft and pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' use.
For sale by WM. BAGALEY,
mh14-tf 13 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
(Late of Grover's Chestnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.)
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....CONDUCTOR.

SEASON OF SIX OPERAS ONLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1865,
Most positively the only presentation of Gounod's immortal grand master production,

FAUST,

which produced so remarkable a sensation on the occasion of its late presentation by this company in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Academies.

JOSEPH HERMANS as MEPHISTOPHILES.
His very celebrated assumption, a lyric and dramatic conception and rendition of which a parallel is hardly seen in a generation.

Mlle MARIE FREDERICI as MARGUERITE.
Her original role studied under the immediate direction of the composer, Gounod, and accorded one among her strongest assumptions.

Sig. GUISEPPI TAMARO as Faust.
An acknowledged superior conception.

SIEBEL.....Mlle DZIUBA.
MARTHA.....Mad. ZIMMERMAN.
VALENTINE.....HEINRICH STEINECKE.
WAGNER.....ANTON GRAFF.

GRAND FANARE MILITAIRE!
In fourth act, by the entire
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
with
FULL MILITARY BAND.

This immensely popular Opera was first presented in America by this Company, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and subsequently at the New York Academy.

This Opera is presented entire in five acts, the Church Scene, (now omitted in its presentation by M. Gounod,) only being omitted from the first act in many of the Opera. The characters, Marguerite and Mephistophiles, are, and will forever remain thoroughly wedded to Marie Frederici and Joseph Hermanns. The acting of the latter in Mephistopheles is regarded as superlatively beyond anything known to the lyric stage. It may not be amiss to add that the celebrated Dramatic Artists, Edwin Forrest, E. L. Davenport and Messrs. Wallack, have expressed the opinion that "No dramatic assumption stands before it."

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29th,
ROSSINI'S GRAND OPERA,
BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Seats may be secured at the Music Stores of C. C. Mellor and Kleber & Bro. daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; at night at the Box Office of the hall.
PRICES:
Admission to Parquette.....$1 00
Orchestra, Seat secured.....2 00
Admission.....1 50

WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, with BOARD, by a gentleman and his wife, in a first class private boarding house, or private family within fifteen minutes walk of the Post Office. Address mh28 2t J. R. P., Commercial office.

WANTED—A SUBSTITUTE, to go for one year. Apply to 107 WOOD STREET. mh28-2t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK, to go to the Oil regions. To one that thoroughly understands the business and can come well recommended, good wages will be given.
Apply to C. CHRISTIE,
mh24-1t St. Charles Hotel, until Wednesday noon.

WANTED—TWO GOOD RELIABLE MEN, to solicit subscription for an Oil Company.
Apply to HERRON & CO.,
mh 5-3t cor. Penn and Wayne streets.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD wanted after April 1st, by a gentleman, for his wife and baby, either in Pittsburgh or vicinity, or on some of the railways. A liberal price will be paid for a suitable place during the summer. Address
mh21 tf Commercial office.

WANTED—A suitable person, who has some experience in the business, and some leisure time to devote to editing and publishing a small weekly paper in this city. Address
fe22 eod P. O. Box 415.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the experiences of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most truthful account of Hospital life. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.
JONES BROS. & CO.
ja27-3m 608 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs. George Freeman and others.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No. 260, March term, 1865: damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they, under the powers granted in their charter, had entered upon all that certain lot of ground situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the south side of Liberty street, at the distance of 144 feet from Mechanic street, thence along Liberty street eastwardly 24 feet to lot formerly of James Robo, thence southwardly along said lot 100 feet to Perry alley, thence westwardly along said alley 24 feet to the lot formerly of S. H. Shoemaker, thence northwardly along said lot 100 feet to Liberty street, the place of beginning; that they desired to appropriate and use said lot for general railroad purposes; that they had been unable so agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid them for the same; that Caroline, Ferdinand, Eva, Regina, Charles and Elizabeth Wankel, heirs of Sylvister Wankel, Bavarian, Marianna, Eva, Franziska and Josephine Wankel, Frederick and William Stock, children of William Stock, had title to and in said lot. That the said Company prayed the Court in said petition to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the said parties (inter alias) were entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. F. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsythe, as viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court that the persons hereinbefore named as having title to said lot, were not residents of Allegheny county, and could not, by reason thereof, be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2w

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY vs. Ernest Eggers et al.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No. 262, March term, 1865. Damage view.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1865, a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, setting forth that they, under the powers granted in their charter, had entered upon all that certain lot of ground situate in the Fifth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the South side of Liberty street, at a distance of 144 feet from Mechanic street, thence along Liberty street eastwardly 24 feet to lot formerly of James Robo, thence southwardly along said lot 100 feet to Perry alley, thence westwardly along said alley 24 feet to the lot formerly of S. H. Shoemaker, thence northwardly along said lot 100 feet to Liberty street, the place of beginning; that they desired to appropriate and use said lot for general railroad purposes; that they had been unable so agree with the owners thereof as to the compensation proper to be paid them for the same; that Caroline, Ferdinand, Eva, Regina, Charles and Elizabeth Wankel, heirs of Sylvister Wankel, Bavarian, Marianna, Eva, Franziska and Josephine Wankel, Frederick and William Stock, children of William Stock, had title to and in said lot. That the said Company prayed the Court in said petition to appoint five viewers to ascertain and determine the damages the said parties (inter alias) were entitled to receive from said Company for entering upon and appropriating said lot. That said Court did on said day appoint George Albree, Samuel Rea, W. F. Nimick, James Dalzell and John A. Forsythe, as viewers, and did order and direct them to meet on the said lot on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to discharge the duties of their appointment.

And it further appearing to the said Court that the persons hereinbefore named as having title to said lot, were not residents of Allegheny county, and could not, by reason thereof, be served with notice of this proceeding, and of the appointment of viewers, and of the time and place of their meeting, did order and direct that notice of the same be given by publication as required by law.

Now, the said named parties, having title to said lot, are hereby notified to appear before said viewers, at the time and place of their meeting aforesaid, and present their several claims for compensation.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,
Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
mh21-2w

300 BBLS. SALT.
Prime Tierce and Keg Lard, and
New Bacon.
In store, and for sale by COOK, PETTIT & CO.,
fe24 12 Smithfield street.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.
Shoulders,
Sides,
Leaf Lard and Grease.
Dried Beef. For sale by
TOWNSEND & LONG,
fe1-tf Packers, No. 12 Fourth street.

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH MCCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

(L. S.) HUGH MCCULLOCH,
fe21-30t Comptroller of the Currency.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$1,000 000.
DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HALLMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House,

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.
SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

SEWING MACHINES,

The Wilson Sewing Machine has been before the public for fourteen years. It has been subjected to the severest tests and the most bitter competition; it alone took the first premium at the World's Fair London, where all machines of any note were in competition; its sales now equal the entire sales of all other Sewing Machines combined. Over 190,000 of them are busily working in all parts of the United States, Europe, British America, West Indies, Central and Southern America, Turkey, India, China and Japan; and to-day it stands, in the language of the *Scientific American*, "without a rival," foremost among Family Sewing Machines, both in Europe and America.

A machine, whose merit has achieved such success, warranted three years by a responsible company, brought to the house of the purchaser without extra charge, instruction given in its use, and satisfaction guaranteed, it is no *experiment* to buy, and we know of no investment which pays a better interest or brings more comfort, health, happiness and relief to the household.

Office No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
mh22

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a suitable Present for the Family. Price, only $50. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite the Clifton Hotel.
de26-1y S. B. BARNES, Agent.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for FRANKER & EICHER'S NOISELESS LIGHT RUNNING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. Warranted for three years. Low Cash Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se8-1y

THE DALTON
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
KNITTING MACHINE.

The simplest and most effective Knitting Machine ever invented. Instructions free. Call and see them in operation, or send for circulars and sample.

E. P. CARPENTER General Agent,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
mh22

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Cashner Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASHNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja16

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to say that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to execute orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

in the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

for cars, furnished, and all repairs promptly attended to. As they furnish all their own material, (having their own timber, sawing and foundry,) and employ a large number of the best workmen, they challenge competition, either in

Price or Durability,

as also in the promptness with which they fill orders.
CASHNER HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa.
ja16-3m

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.
GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN.....B. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,
(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail
Tobacco Manufacturers,
Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield St.,
ja2-tf PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE:—

We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LAUFFER & CO. our entire coal business in both cities, and would cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask the continuance of their patronage in their behalf. The above sale to take effect on December 1st, inst.
no28-tf W. M. & H. CLANEY.

TAKE NOTICE.—

All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present them for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle on or before December 15th, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.
no28-tf W. M. & H. CLANEY.

BOOTS AND SHOES

D. W. SOUTH.....JOHN ROSS

SOUTH & ROSS,
No. 54 Market st., 2d door from Third,
have constantly on hand a full assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys, youth and children's wear, which they will sell low. fe25

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

FOR SALE—
200 bushels Beans.
100 sacks Dried Apples.
5000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
50 Sacks Onions.
200 gallons Apple Butter.
15 bbls. prime Roll Butter.
20 " Maple Sugar.
50 " Refined Sugar.
1000 superior Iron-bound Petroleum Oil Barrels
For sale low, by
C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 141 Smithfield street, bet. 1st and 2d sts.

REFINED SUGARS.
50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
ja28 141 Water street

DRY GOODS

GREAT SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS!
—AT—
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
N. E. Corner Fourth and Market streets.

Closing out at prices based on gold at 75 and par.

MOZAMBIQUES for 25 cents, sold at 40,			
"	" 31 "	"	50,
Bleached Muslins	" 25 "	"	62,
"	" 25 "	"	65,
"	" 31 "	"	56,
Sheeting	" 37½ "	"	65,
Sheeting	" 100 "	"	125
Cloth	" 20 "	"	31,

SHAWLS selling cheap.
LACE MANTILLAS cheap.
The stock is large and full in every department.
mh27

LARGE
STOCK
NEW
SPRING
DRY
GOODS,
Decidedly
CHEAP.
—:
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.
mh15

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, BEAD GIMPS, ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS, BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and HOOP SKIRTS,
And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

SPRING 1865.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne street.
PHILADELPHIA.
Have now in store a full stock of
SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
AMERICAN DELAINES,
BALMORALS,
SHAWLS AND GLOVES.
WHITE GOODS,
AND LINENS,
Which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices. mh10-1m

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
in full stock at R. H. PALMER'S,
no26 84 Wood street.

T. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET,
Third h above Diamond alley.
se25 PITTSBURGH

COUGHS! COUGHS!!
TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM
DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.
DIARRHŒA.
All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Sedatives, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.
PILE REMEDY.
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.
TONIC.
We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors, and strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.
For sale by Druggists generally, and by
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY CITY.
And by
R. K. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second streets,
Cincinnati Ohio. no2-1y

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and
French Perfumery,
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se1-1y

PITTOCK'S,
PITTOCK'S. PITTOCK'S.
PITTOCK'S. PITTOCK'S.
ALBUMS.
ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
DIARIES FO

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 1-0 Bonds.
U. S. " 30. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. " per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year Certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, PRES. | C. A. COLTON, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MARCH 28, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny City 6's	.....	101 00
Allegheny Valley R. R. 7's	.....	101 00
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	9 00
Citizens Bank	.....	86 50
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	75 00
First National Bank Allegheny	.....	131 00
Pittlips	.....	4 25
Eldorado	.....	1 75
Meronista	.....	55
Federal	.....	1 15
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 27
Ohio Valley	.....	1 75
Paxton	.....	5 00
Ross	.....	1 25
Allegheny 4th W'd Bounty Bond	.....	90 00
Tack Petroleum, of New York	.....	4 00
Rynd Farm	.....	4 75
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	.....	1 50

REPORTS.

20 shares Exchange Bank ..... 90 00 .....
28,000 Conn. R. R. 6s ..... 80 00 .....

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

The market was more steady. Curton, 9 to 11; Caldwell, 5¼ to 5½; Dalzell, 6¾ to 7; St. Nicholas, 3¾; Maple Shade, sales at 19; Cherry Run, 28 to 30; Sugar Creek, 9¾ to 10; Mingo 8¾; Gold, 154. The money market was active; 5-20s sold at 105 to 108.

MONDAY, March 27—P. M.

The slight re-action in gold and more definite news in regard to the extent of the damage done by the recent flood, have caused an advance in the price of oil stocks, and some of those which had fallen lowest have risen twenty per cent. It is a fact well known to brokers, that few orders to buy are received when stocks are *at the bottom*. Operators are timid and wait till they see a tendency to rise when they rush in, and the consequence is that in their hurry to avail themselves of the low prices, stocks are run up rapidly.

We do not think that gold will rise very much, nor do we suppose it can for some time get very much lower than present rates. Various causes may, as heretofore, occasion fluctuations, but independent of the difficulties which a low price of gold will cause the Government in making sales of the seven-thirty notes, a still greater trouble will arise in regard to the collection of the Internal Revenue, and receipts from this source, would be very materially affected. The credit of the Government is now in a great measure owing to the receipts from customs and Internal Revenue being so very large, but let there be a material diminution from these sources, and her power of borrowing will be seriously affected, and perhaps cease altogether; and a necessity created for a further issue of greenbacks in order to meet urgent demands—it will require wise and cool heads at Washington to steer the nation through the financial sea, and we think our present Secretary is competent to the task.

Prudent capitalists are preparing themselves for future emergencies, and we hear of the conversion of securities into cash at lower rates than could have been had a short time ago. Several sales of Connellsville bonds and stock have occurred at reduced rates.

—The decline in stocks last week in Philadelphia, though material, bore no comparison, however, to the fall in the prices of merchandise and produce generally. The dry goods trade, says the *Press*, was especially affected, and so anxious were holders to realize that they had scarcely any fixed prices to ask, and showed a disposition to allow buyers to fix rates rather than do so themselves. Consumers, and in this word we include everybody, are withholding their purchases, for the present, resolving either to do without supplies altogether, or make shift with what they already have until affairs assume a more settled aspect. The retail dealers, therefore, are under no necessity of having ample stocks, and are the less disposed to purchase. The anxiety to realize on the part of wholesale dealers, arises from no stringency in the money market for the banks are willing to furnish capital without stint to those in good standing and who can furnish the collaterals. We can only attribute the decline in prices to no other circumstance but the belief on the part of these shrewd business men that for the future low prices are to rule; that the rebellion having spent its force, there is now no material obstacle to the restoration of peace and Union which cannot be removed in a short time by our armies, and that the country is fast drawing to a peace basis. Every day's news strengthens this conviction in the popular mind, and we have, with every day, we have to record a fall in all kinds of commodities. On Friday, calico sold at 18 cents, which fifteen days ago brought 28 cents; yard-wide bleached muslins at 28 cents, which two weeks ago brought 46 cents. The fall in woolen goods is not so decided, though the reduction is considerable.

—Counterfeit coupons, dated March 1, 1865, for $12 50 in the similitude of those on the ten-forty five per cent. United States "$500" bonds, have been detected at the United States Depository in Philadelphia. They will doubtless be offered elsewhere.

—The attendance on 'Change this evening was large, but there was not much disposition to purchase, even at the low rates stocks were offered. Horseneck was the only one on the list that sold at an advance over the previous sale. The following comprise the transactions:

200	shares Cherry Run & Blood Farm	$1 15
300	do do do	1 10
20	do Columbia	68 00
100	do Horseneck	1 40
100	do National	3 30
100	do Ritchie	60
500	do Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	90

AFTER BOARD.

500	shares Horseneck	1 50
500	do Central Basin	1 25
200	do Horseneck	1 40
200	do do	1 38
200	do do	1 38
100	do do	1 38
100	do Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	90

—The closing "bids" and "offers" were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Blood Farm & Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 75
Middlesex, of Philadelphia	.....	6 00
Central Basin	1 25	.....
Cherry Run Central	1 60	2 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 15	1 40
Cherry Run & Pit. Rose	42	95
Columbia	68 00	.....
Duck Creek	.....	20 00
Fayette	.....	75
Federal	85	1 60
Fleming & Blood	.....	3 00
Germania of Pittsburgh	.....	5 00
Iron City	.....	75
Lineoln Oil & Mining	.....	90
Merchants'	.....	50
McAboy and Cherry Run	.....	80
National, of Pittsburg	1 20	1 30
Oil Creek	1 90	2 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 00	4 75
Paxton	.....	4 50
Pittsburgh & New York	1 50	1 75
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 75	2 50
Ritchie	60	60
Ross	1 10	1 20
Rynd Farm	3 50	4 00
Stella	55	75
Star Wells	.....	1 05
Steel Well	50	60
Tack Petroleum of New York	2 95	3 25
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	.....	90
Union Lubric	.....	90
Western Pennsylvania	2 82	2 90
Whitely Creek	.....	1 10

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

March 25.

The market has again been very dull and unsettled, and we reduce our quotations 4 cents ₱ lb. Sales of 300 bales at 58 down to 45—closing nominal at 40@45 for middlings. By auction 1 bales Upland sold at 43 cents, and 12 bags do at 30 cents.

Complete returns of the Cotton supply in England, for 1864, have been made up. They show the receipts of the year to have been 893,804,720 lbs. That is about the same as the imports of 1855, but less than two-thirds of the receipts of 1860 or 1861. The increase is very marked over the years 1862 and 1863.

Cotton Yarns—There is very little doing, and prices tend downwards.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

March 15

The market has again been characterized by excessive dullness, and wools of all colors have accepted a further concession of 5@6 cents ₱ lb. Prices are entirely unsettled. Among the sales we notice—

90,000 lbs fine at	76@83 c
3,000 lbs fleece	76@85
3,000 lbs fleece	70
7,000 lbs fine, unwashed	58
12,000 lbs fine	58

New York Ashes Market.

March 25.

Ashes are again lower, and close unsettled and nominal—Pots sold at 9¾ down to $8 50. Pearl $10, without sales. Saleratus, also for some time past, 9 cents. The stock yesterday at the inspection warehouse of Messrs Lasher, Tallman & Co., consisted of 461 bbls Pots and 47 do Pearl—Together 738 bbls.

Export from 1st to 21st March—	1865.	1864
Pot	bbls. 575	60
Pearl	" 30	2

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, March 28, 1865.

Business exhibited a slight improvement yesterday, the demand for the leading articles being more general. Prices, however, exhibited no change. The weather was pleasant for out door transactions. Our rivers are in fine navigable order, in fact we have more water than business just at this time. The tonnage in port is on the increase. Boats generally have adopted the waiting system, and by so doing they are enabled to maintain living rates for both freight and passage. On the Allegheny wharf business was very active. Receipts of oil and heavy shipments to the oil regions was the order of the day. There seems to be no falling off in the number of passengers seeking to invest in oil lands and territories. The eastern cities are well represented in steamers each trip. On the Monongahela, trade was moderately active. The Bayard left for Parkersburg on time with a large trip. The Emma Graham, from Zanesville, had a good trip as usual. She will not return to-day, having some repairs to make. She will be ready for next trip. The packet Wauanita is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday. The new packet Lorena is loading for St. Paul and the Upper Mississippi. Persons going that way would do well to bear that in mind. The sidewheel packet W. H. Osborn, leaves to-day for Saint Louis and Missouri river. A fine opportunity to persons going that way. The Hard Times leaves to-day for Nashville. She will be followed by the Armadillo. The steamers Leonidas and Minneola were engaged yesterday in discharging several thousand barrels of flour. The Brownsville packets continue to be crowded with freight and passengers, and the cry is still they come. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market was steady with a fair local demand. Prices for some days have been uniform. The sales yesterday were 156 bbls at $4@4 50 per bbl. We note a fair amount of receipts by the river.

BUTTER—The market was dull. The demand being limited, prices were weak. Large sales could not be effected at the present prices. We note sales of 19 packages at 35@36@32c.

WHISKY—The market yesterday appeared weak. The only sales made were in a small way at $2 19@2 20 per gallon for city rectified. Old rye was disposed of at various prices.

SUGAR—The demand was to a fair extent and holders were firm. Sales of 17 bbls at 21@22c per lb; 54 do; Copper, 65c; Yellow Metal, 45c; Zinc, 25c, cash.

IRON—The market for Pig is firm, and best brands Scotch are still quoted $50@58, notwithstanding the late large decline in gold. We notice 2,000 tons chiefly Eglinton, at $27 75 gold, mostly for the Eastern market, and embracing nearly all of the same brand in port. With the decline in Gold, buyers of American are looking for lower prices, but business is interrupted by the obstructions to navigation. Among the sales we notice 3,000 tons Gray Forge at $45 at Elizabethport. English rails very active, the sales reaching 2,500 tons at $58@60 gold, but more is now asked. American are quiet and nominal at $100 currency. There has been more inquiry for Refined. English Bar, and sales have been made of 200 to 300 tons at $100@105 currency—100 tons English Wire Rods sold at $90 gold. Refined American Bar was sold from manufacturers hands at $125, cash. The store prices of English Bar are reduced $10 @15 ₱ ton, and some other descriptions even more.

Lead—Pig remains very quiet and steady at 6½c, gold, but sales are light. American pipe sales have been made of 150 to 200 tons Foreign at 9½@9¾c currency. Manufactured has not changed, but our quotations are nominal at 12c for Bar, and 13c for Shot and Pipe, cash, with little doing.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON IRON AND LEAD MARKET.

March 25.

The market for foreign Pig Iron continues meagerly supplied, and rates are quite firm with a moderate demand.

We note small sales of Scotch No. 1 Gartsherrie and other brands, at $54@55; American No. 1 is steady at $62@64 ₱ ton, cash. Charcoal Pig is in limited supply, and selling in small lots at specially interest rates. Refined Iron is scarce. English Bar and other foreign manufactured Iron is unsettled, and selling at irregular and reduced rates. English Bar is scarce and held firmly at $55 ₱ ton, gold price. American do. are nominal at $120 ₱ ton. Nails are in moderate demand at 8½c ₱ lb, cash, for assorted sizes.

In Pig Lead there have been no transactions to report. Other articles is beef by importers at about 6½c ₱ lb, in gold, or 11½@12c in currency. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 21c; Old Lead at 10c, cash, and 11c in exchange for new.—*Bulletin.*

New York Pig Iron Market.

The duty on Iron is as follows: Bar, 1 to 1½c per lb; rods, one inch round, 1½c per lb; hoop and scroll, 1½ to 2½c per lb; pig, $9 per ton; polished sheet 3c per lb.

WHOLESALE.	Per ton.
Pig, Scotch, No 1, cash	$60 00
Pig, American, No 1, cash	60 00
Pig, American, No 2, cash	55 00
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes	92 75
Bar, English, refined	150 00
Bar, English, common	120 00
Rod, Russia	per lb 20@25c
Sheet, English, Nos 20-24	9 00@9 50

Philadelphia Iron Market.

March 25.

Iron—In pig metal the movement is confined to a limited character. There were sales of No 1 in a small way, at $50 per ton, and forge at $40@45, cash.

Manufactured—Prices continue nominal.

Blooms—Move slowly, with but little doing in the way of sales.

Manufactured Iron—The market continues in the same unsatisfactory condition noted for weeks past. Small sales of railroad bars at $115, and common bars at the same rate. Wrought Nail—Are in limited demand at our last quotations.

Lead—Pig has declined, and we notice sales of 200 pigs of Galena at 6¾ cents per pound, in gold.

Saint Louis Iron Market.

March 24.

Iron Mountain, No 1, h b ..... ₱ ton $60
Iron Mountain, No 2, h b ..... 50@60
Receipts of Pig Iron during the week ..... tons
" since Jan. 1, 1864 ..... Arrived since the 21st
" during same period 1863 ..... 15 976 "
Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison & Valle quote:
Cold Blast Charcoal, No 1 ..... $70
Cold Blast Malleable 90
Hot Blast No 1 ..... 62 50
Hot Blast No 2 60

New York Hardware Market.

March 25.

The export demand for American goods is mostly supplied, some of the orders having been withdrawn. The supply continues good, but manufacturers generally modify their quotations, though some goods can be picked up on more favorable terms. The list price for coffee mills is reduced about 6 ₱ cent; wrought iron furnishing goods, 20 ₱ cent, cross cut and circular saws, 15 ₱ cent, and butcher knives, 10 ₱ cent. Brass house furnishing goods are nominally unchanged.—*Shipping List.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

March 25.

Manufactured Tobacco—The market to-day was dull with nothing doing, and prices have rather a downward tendency.

Tobacco—Sales at the warehouses of 107 hhds, viz: 8 hhds stems at $1 50@1 90; 1 hhd common at $4 75; 18 at 5¾@5 90; 13 at $6@6 90; 11 at $7@7 75; 9 at $8@8 80; 3 at $9@9 80; 6 at $10@10 75; 3 at $11@11 75; 6 at 3 12@12 75; 2 at $13@13 75; 2 at $14@14 75; 1 at $15@15 50; 3 at $16@16 60; 2 at $17@17 75; 3 at $18@18 50; 3 at $19@19 75, 4 at $21 25@21 75; 1 at $27, and 1 at $28 25.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

March 25.

Market dull, and prices continue to rule low, with sales of 88 hhds, including 2 scraps at $2 90; 11 green and damaged lugs from $4 20 to $6; 9 factory do from $6 80 to $7 90; 3 planters' do from $8 to $9 10; 3 common shipping leaf from $11 50 to $14 50; 3 medium do from $14 75 to $16; 2 common manufacturing leaf at $20 50@21 25; and 1 good do at $40 50; also 4 boxes from $2 50 to $16 75 per 100 lbs. Bids on 21 hhds were rejected.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

Culp & G, 161 sacks barley; J & W Fairly, 1 car barley; J Bidwell, 1 car grain; T C Jenkins, 69 bbls flour; M McCullough, 50 bbls highwines; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; T Moore, 2 cars rye; J Caldwell, 85 pkgs lard; Graham & Thomas, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 350 bags corn.

For Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—W Corbett, 100 barrels flour; Shoemaker & Lang, 100 do; Fleming & S, 90 barrels apples, 5 hnds cider, 56 sacks potatoes; Head & M, 2 skns rags; Lippincott & S, 59 pkgs mdse; McElroy & D, 15 pkgs produce; T C Jenkins, 25 bbls apples; Godfrey & C, 10 skns rags; W Stewart, 9 boxes cheese; Ewer & H, 159 skns seed.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—W Fleming, 5 skns oats, 2 skns potatoes; J Caskey, 10 skns corn; Mr. Stauffer, 3 pkgs produce.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM.—Clark & Co, 1,100 bbls flour, 142 do eggs, 65 do dried apples, 6 bbls tobacco; Peizer & Armstrong, 31 skns potatoes, 3 pkgs eggs, 1 bbl roll butter, 8 do eggs, 2 do dried apples, 10 do apples, 2 do lard; Meek & Armstrong, 6 bbls flax seed; H M Pierce, 1 bbl cider, 1 do beans, 2 crocks apple butter; Head & Metzger, 2 bbls eggs; McBain & Anger, 52 skns corn; Mary McGrew, 1 lot household goods; Mr Cassingham, 1 box, 1 bbl, 1 bedstead; David Loyd, 1 bdl castings, 2 pcs; Means & Coffin, 31 sacks corn; W C Hunter, 4 boxes household goods; Adams Express, 1 box poultry.

I. G. WELDON ..... JOHN KELLY

WELDON & KELLY

Gas and Steam Fitters, Plummers and Brass Founders.

164 WOOD STREET, near Sixth, Pittsburgh, Pa

Pumps sold and repaired. Proprietors and manufacturers of Gibbs's Patent Water Drawer and Machine for Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. mh18

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,

AND

APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
mh18 No. 56 Fifth st.

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

NO. 124 FIRST STEET

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal, monthly

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Railway speculation opened steadily at Stock Exchange. As call progressed the market grew weak. Second Board was generally dull on railway list and lower prices were made in most instances. There was a good demand for Government gold bonds, but the offerings were limited. The public here and elsewhere have absorbed a large amount of these securities during the past few days. Nothing special to notice in bank shares. State bonds and railway mortgages. Coal and miscellaneous shares all firm, with an upward movement in Cumberland and Quicksilver. There has been nothing important in Gold speculation to-day. The street has been quite free from rumors, and the market very steady. Moderate inquiry for Money, with abundant supply. The large advance on whisky to-day is due to the fact that two more illicit distilleries have been seized, containing 1,000 barrels each. Hear nothing about 60c ₱ lb, in gold, or 11@12c in currency. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe are selling at 21c; Old Lead at 10c, cash, and 11c in exchange for new.—*Bulletin.*

New York Pig Iron Market.

The duty on Iron is as follows: Bar, 1 to 1½c per lb; rods, one inch round, 1½c per lb; hoop and scroll, 1½ to 2½c per lb; pig, $9 per ton; polished sheet 3c per lb.

WHOLESALE.	Per ton.
Pig, Scotch, No 1, cash	$60 00
Pig, American, No 1, cash	60 00
Pig, American, No 2, cash	55 00
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes	92 75
Bar, English, refined	150 00
Bar, English, common	120 00
Rod, Russia	per lb 20@25c
Sheet, English, Nos 20-24	9 00@9 50

Philadelphia Iron Market.

March 25.

Iron—In pig metal the movement is confined to a limited character. There were sales of No 1 in a small way, at $50 per ton, and forge at $40@45, cash.

Manufactured—Prices continue nominal.

Blooms—Move slowly, with but little doing in the way of sales.

Manufactured Iron—The market continues in the same unsatisfactory condition noted for weeks past. Small sales of railroad bars at $115, and common bars at the same rate. Wrought Nail—Are in limited demand at our last quotations.

Lead—Pig has declined, and we notice sales of 200 pigs of Galena at 6¾ cents per pound, in gold.

Saint Louis Iron Market.

March 24.

Iron Mountain, No 1, h b ..... ₱ ton $60
Iron Mountain, No 2, h b ..... 50@60
Receipts of Pig Iron during the week ..... tons
" since Jan. 1, 1864 ..... Arrived since the 21st
" during same period 1863 ..... 15 976 "
Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison & Valle quote:
Cold Blast Charcoal, No 1 ..... $70
Cold Blast Malleable 90
Hot Blast No 1 ..... 62 50
Hot Blast No 2 60

New York Hardware Market.

March 25.

The export demand for American goods is mostly supplied, some of the orders having been withdrawn. The supply continues good, but manufacturers generally modify their quotations, though some goods can be picked up on more favorable terms. The list price for coffee mills is reduced about 6 ₱ cent; wrought iron furnishing goods, 20 ₱ cent, cross cut and circular saws, 15 ₱ cent, and butcher knives, 10 ₱ cent. Brass house furnishing goods are nominally unchanged.—*Shipping List.*

Louisville Tobacco Market.

March 25.

Manufactured Tobacco—The market to-day was dull with nothing doing, and prices have rather a downward tendency.

Tobacco—Sales at the warehouses of 107 hhds, viz: 8 hhds stems at $1 50@1 90; 1 hhd common at $4 75; 18 at 5¾@5 90; 13 at $6@6 90; 11 at $7@7 75; 9 at $8@8 80; 3 at $9@9 80; 6 at $10@10 75; 3 at $11@11 75; 6 at 3 12@12 75; 2 at $13@13 75; 2 at $14@14 75; 1 at $15@15 50; 3 at $16@16 60; 2 at $17@17 75; 3 at $18@18 50; 3 at $19@19 75, 4 at $21 25@21 75; 1 at $27, and 1 at $28 25.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

March 25.

Market dull, and prices continue to rule low, with sales of 88 hhds, including 2 scraps at $2 90; 11 green and damaged lugs from $4 20 to $6; 9 factory do from $6 80 to $7 90; 3 planters' do from $8 to $9 10; 3 common shipping leaf from $11 50 to $14 50; 3 medium do from $14 75 to $16; 2 common manufacturing leaf at $20 50@21 25; and 1 good do at $40 50; also 4 boxes from $2 50 to $16 75 per 100 lbs. Bids on 21 hhds were rejected.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Money steady a 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 108½@109¾, in gold, for first class bills. American gold dull and lower, opening at 153¾, declining to 153¾, and closing at 153¾@153¾. Government stocks a little firmer.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT—Loans, $307,677,065; decrease, $3,808,148; specie, $22,066,624; decrease, $1,080,172; circulation, $1,457,162; decrease, $205,313; deposits, $163,965,808; decrease, $7,513,859; legal tender, $38,295,196; increase, $1,620,162.

Stocks better. Rock Island, 89; Fort Wayne, 85¾; Toledo, 93; Northwestern, 29¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 85, Illinois Central scrip, 98; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 84¾; Erie preferred, 76; Hudson, 100; Reading, 85¾; Michigan Central, 96¼; Michigan Southern, 58¾; Pacific Mail, 280; Cumberland, 38¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 21¾; Tennessee 58es, 52; United States Fives, Ten-forty coupon, 91¾; United States Five-twenties, coupon, of new issue, 105¾; United States Five-twenty coupons, 105¼; United States Sixes of 1881, regular, 106; United States Sixes, registered, 105.

EVENING BOARD.

We note the following sales at Gallagher's Evening Exchange: Gold, 153¾; old Five-twenties, 105¾; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 84¾; Hudson, 98¾; Reading, 94¾; Michigan Southern, 58; Illinois Central, 98¾; Pittsburgh, 85; Rock Island, 89; Fort Wayne, 85¾; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 21¾; Tennessee, 52; Cumberland, 38; Quicksilver, 60¾; market steady but dull. Good sold down after call to 153¾, and closed steady at 154.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Gold is steadier. The speculative operators are taking a new turn in the expectation that the present public opinion regards 150 as about the price required by the condition of affairs. Gold opened at 153¾, fell to 153, and then advanced to 154¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Petroleum quiet. Crude, 32; Refined in bond, 54@55; Refined free, 74.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Cotton about 3c better at 46c for middling. Flour quiet but without decided change. Holders of medium and good grades are more disposed to realize; $9 45@9 60 for extra State; $10 for extra Ohio; $9 45@10 for extra Western brands; market closing dull. Whisky decidedly firmer; western $2 18@2 18, closing firm and the latter price for small sales; Canada firm; winter red western, $1 90; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 85. Rye quiet. Corn dull and scarcely so firm; new yellow, $1 56@1 57c. Oats quiet, 99c@$1 00 for western. Pork dull. Beef quiet and steady. Lard quiet at 20½@21c. Sugar unchanged; Muscovado at 10½@12½c; Havana, at 12c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet and firm at 10½@11c for new lots. Coffee closing at $26 25 regular; $27@27 25 for 7s and 8s do, cash and regular way; closing at $25 50 regular, cash, and $26 regular, buyer's option. Freights also, 1,000 bbls new mess, for a part of May, sellers option, at $2 25, and 400 bbls prime mess, for forwarders' option, at $2 25. Beef steady at $13@17 for plain mess, and $16 50@20 for extra mess. Beef hams dull, at 23c. Bacon quiet and lower, at 14½@15c for shoulders, and 15½@16½c for hams. Lard firm, at 20½c. Butter dull at about previous prices. Cheese quiet, at 18@20c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 27.

Flour quiet, but held more firmly; superfine at $7 and extra $7 25@7 50. Red wheat, $1 80 and dull. Made, 1c decline. Corn quiet and prices nominal. Rye $1 05 and firmer. Barley declined to $1 20@1 30 and dull. Whisky firmer and better demand at 42c, closing at 41½c; without holders, who took the rate in the forenoon, asked $2 15 at the close. Provisions firmer. Clear mess pork quiet and steady at $26 87. Lard held at 20c, with shoulders at 17½c. The call made by the Commissary at this place this morning for pork and bacon has had a favorable effect, City Hall Square was crowded with buyers and sellers, however. Coffee firmer at 31@34c. Sugar firmer at 16@19c. Clover seed dull at $13 50. Flax seed declined to $2. Gold 153.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 27.

Flour receipts, 300 bbls; Wheat, 1,200 bush; Corn, 18,000 bush; Oats, 4,000 bush. Flour steady at $2 07. Provisions quiet and firmer. Mess Pork, $22 95. Prime Mess, $21 00@22 00. Lard, 19½c. Whisky, 39c. Corn dull at 79c. No. 1 Oats active and in higher; sales at 47, for No. 1.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac ..... Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile ..... do
Jas. Rees	Irwin ..... Elizabeth.
Syby	Bougher ..... Parkersburg.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac ..... Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile ..... do
Fayette	Irwin ..... do
Jas. Rees	Irwin ..... Elizabeth.
Telegraph	Bougher ..... Brownsville.
Bayard	Moore ..... Parkersburg.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were scant ten feet of water in the channel, and falling slowly. Weather pleasant.

The splendid passenger steamer Onward, S. B. French, leaves this afternoon for St. Louis and New Orleans. This boat, one of the best of her class, she is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Persons going that way would do well to give the Onward a call.

The splendid passenger steamer Wauanita, Capt. E. Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and careful and attentive officers in charge. Shuman, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

The new packet Lorena, Captain S. Shuman, is loading for St. Louis and St. Paul direct. This boat, Shuman has announced, has been fitted up in a superior manner. Captain Shuman is a large favorite with passengers and shippers. Captain Wilkins, who has charge of the office, is one of the best officers of our acquaintance.

The first-class steamer Hard Times, Captain Perry Brown, leaves this day for Clarksville and Nashville. This boat has the best accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. A. J. Haslett, who has charge of the office, understands his duty in all its branches, and will attend to the business entrusted to him will be done about right.

The splendid side wheel steamer W. H. Osborn, Captain Thos. Rogers, is announced for St. Louis and Missouri River. This boat was built as a passenger packet, and is famous for the best of accommodations for passengers going West. Our old friend Capt. Girist has charge of the office. Capt. G. stands at the head of the list, and any business intrusted to him will be done just about right.

Cincinnati.—Monday's *Commercial* says: The river this morning is 4 feet 6 inches in the channel. There is 16 feet on the rocks over the falls. The packet Silver Spring arrived this morning from Cincinnati. She reports that the Cumberland is rising, with 11 feet on Harpeth Shoals. There is 15 feet in the Mississippi, from St. Louis to Cairo.

The Ohio No. 3 and Empire City came in from Pittsburgh—both full of freight and people. The Glide returns to Pittsburgh to day, while the Empire City proceeds to St. Louis.

The Edinburg came in from below, will leave for Pittsburgh to-day.

Ontario, for Nashville, with five hundred tons and eighty-five horses for the Government.

Packet, for Memphis, full of freight, and crowded with passengers. Capt. S J. Batchelor is in command, having relieved Capt. Frank Y. Batchelor on Saturday.

The Leanora No. 2 left for Pittsburgh with a moderate trip.

Here's a chance to get your money back! A responsible party authorizes us to announce that he will either take $10,000 in Captain Neal's proposition to run the Indiana against the Magenta, or bet $10,000 that he will not. Indiana will beat the Magenta, provided the race comes off. Who takes the bet? Don't all speak at once.

Captain James Good has purchased the large steamer Mars, now lying at the foot of Main street.

Capt. A. McCarty received a dispatch from Pittsburgh, directing him to have the steamer Pilgrim at Pittsburgh by next Friday. It is the supposition that she has changed owners.

The Guidon will load on Government account af er the Fashion

Louisville.—Saturday's *Press* says:

The river was falling slowly all day yesterday, having receded fully fourteen inches in the twenty four hours ending at dusk. It is still, however, at high tide, with an abundance of water on the falls for all navigable purposes. The weather was clear all day, and cool, with a strong wind prevailing, though not as severe as during the three days previous.

Boats have been compelled to "tie up" at the levee shore all along the river, some of them not venturing out for twenty-four hours at a time. Yesterday being somewhat calm our port list was increased.

THE TOWBOAT CHARLEY MILLER CAPSIZED IN A STORM—TWO LIVES LOST.—Dispatches were received in the city yesterday that the towboat Charley Miller, in the employ of the Government, was lost by capsizing in the wind storm of Thursday. She was on her way down from Nashville, some sixteen miles below, when she capsized, and sunk in deep water. All the crew were saved excepting the colored steward, Sheldon Vansickles, and a cabin boy. They were drowned.

The Charley Miller was a very useful towboat, belonging to Capt. Pink Varble, of this city. She was built here, and was a fast and staunch boat, and will prove a great loss to the Government employees, as she was in constant service, and no doubt was performing some special service in the storm when lost. But few boats or boatmen could withstand the tempest that prevailed on the river during the week, but especially Wednesday and Thursday. We do not think there was any insurance on the boat.

The tow-boat Shark, Captain Varble, came up from Cairo last evening, making the quickest trip of the season. She left Cairo at four o'clock Thursday morning, and arrived at Portland at four o'clock last evening, only 36 hours out.

Considerable shipments were being made to Pittsburgh yesterday, by the Edinburg, at 50c per 100 pounds for tobacco and hemp.

COAL LOST.—We learn that Mr. Halght, of Pittsburgh, lost five new barges, all heavily laden with coal, by the windy storm at Cairo the other day. The loss is about $40,000.

Our latest advices from the Cumberland river are to the effect that that stream is falling, with 16 feet water on Harpeth shoals.

One quarter of the War Eagle was sold by Capt. Bart Able to E. F. Dix, at the rate of $18,000.

The Government contract was awarded at St. Louis on Wednesday to carry freight from St. Louis to New Orleans, Memphis, &c.

It is reported that Isle Adam Jacobs has been sold to the St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company for $50,000

Saint Louis.—Saturday's *Democrat* says: The weather continues magnificent with a stiff breeze, and marred only by the clouds of dust and dull conditions in every direction. There is very little hurrying or noise on the wharf. If there were but twelve instead of thirty steamers at the wharf, they would not be pushed with business.

The river at this point has been rising for thirty hours. The swell amount's to one foot. There is fourteen feet to Cairo, eight feet to Keokuk, and four and a half feet on the lower rapids, ten feet in the Illinois, and five feet in the Missouri. The latter was rising at last accounts.

The Cumberland is again rising with 16 feet on Harpeth shoals.

The Nevada got in from Pittsburgh with a heavy load and a large number of passengers on board.

The steamer Homeyer recently brought out of the Washita river one thousand bales of cotton.

Captain A. McGowin, formerly of the Stephen Decatur, is in town, looking around him. The Captain has entirely recovered his health and good looks.

Salem.—March 24.—The Vulcan arrived last night from St. Louis, with six barges in tow, containing two thousand mules for Pittsburgh. The Gray Eagle will assist from here to Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

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